REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,194.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1872. Subscription in Advance {For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

pe line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1872, at 2 P.M.

March 1872.		March 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave Tuticorin	17
,, Rutnagherry	10	,, Colombo	18
,, Vingorla	10	,, Galle	19
,, Carwar	11	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	12	,, Madras	25
,, Cannanore	13	,, Coconada	27
,, Tellicherry	13	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Calicut	14	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopaulpore	29
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	30
,, Allepey	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		March 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSSORAH	20
,, Kurrachee	5	Arrive Fao	20
Arrive Guadur	6	,, Bushire	22
,, Muscat	8	,, Linga	27
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Linga	12	,, Muscat	31
,, Bushire	14	April.	
,, Fao	16	,, Guadur	2
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Leave Kurrachee	5
		Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH the Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, to the undermentioned PORTS on THURSDAY, the 29th February 1872, at 4 P.M., returning to Bombay on the 11th proximo:—

RUTNAGHERRY. VINGORLA. CARWAR. MANGALORE. CANNANORE. | TELLICHERRY. CALICUT. COCHIN. ALLEPY.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine full-powered Screw Steamer CALEDON, 1,183 Tons Register, classed 90 years A 1 at Lloyd's, is intended to be despatched on the 7th March.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the Eastern Trade, has excellent accommodation for first Cabin Passengers, being fitted with all modern improvements.

Fares:

To LIVERPOOL	£45
,, SUEZ	£30
,, MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be obtained on board.

For Passage ONLY apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest Class), 1,031 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45
,, SUEZ	£30
,, MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY and MACKINTOSH

Elphinstone Circle.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 12th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. S. Castle, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	8	Without Food.
Suez	38	22		9	
Port Said	38	24		9-10	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain N. Roskell, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL	,, 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers:—

Erato	1482	tons, to sail	21st March.
Como	1500	,, ,,	25th ,,
Palermo	1500	,, ,,	7th April.
Urbino	1535	,, ,,	14 h ,,
Othello	3000	,, ,,	15th May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS' GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS.

at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND Co. APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Glass and Porcelainware, Plated Articles, a very handsome light Mail Phaeton and a young Bay Mare, &c., at the Bungalow adjoining the Upna-Cottage, at Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have been instructed to sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th March, at or about 1 p.m., at his residence at the abovenamed place, the property of Thomas Nowell, Esq., (proceeding to up-country), the plated curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liquor-frames, salvers, butterpot, plated spoons and forks, cutlery; and the blackwood furniture, square dining table, sideboard, dining-room chairs, carved circular and pier tables, round teapoys, sidetables with marble tops, chiffoniers, a plated six light lamp, writing tables, a copying press on stand, cheval and dressing glasses, carpets, engravings in frames, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, a blackwood 4 post bedstead with mattrass, dressing and washhand tables, camp cots, clothes presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, hatstand, table and hanging argand lamps, vases, cupboards, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

At 2 P. M.

A very handsome light mail phaeton, and a fast trotting young bay mare and harness.

A neat and handsome English-built Buggy, by Lewis Salisbury, with lamps and cushions.

Catalogues will be published, and the property can be inspected 4 days prior to the day of sale,

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th February 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

12 bales Grey Shirtings.
2 ,, T. Cloth.
3 cases T. Red Cambrics.
7 ,, India Bengal Stripes.
2 ,, Coloured Sarries.
4 Cases Coloured Beads.

On account and risk of Kaderbhoy Essoobhoy:—
2 cases Bohemian Glass Beads.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, at 4 P.M., on the premises, the undermentioned property by order of the heirs of the late mortgagee Jose Antonio D'Almeida, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Rosa Dias de Monte, wife and executrix of the late Louis Maria de Almeida, executor of late Mr. Thomas De Monte.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, situated in the oart Kandaree in the Agiree lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Bhooleshwar sub-division, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 461, assessed under No. 57 and 58, admeasuring about 6,500 square feet and formerly occupied by the said Rosa Dias de Monte, and now by Mr. E. Rodrigues as tenants, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the house of late Mr. Silva Antonio Mariano Singley, on the west partly by the house of Daniel Ignacio de Monte, and partly by the cook-room wall of the late Carlos Philipps, on the north partly by the compound and stable walls of the late Carlos Phillips, and partly by the house of Damodhur Vasta, and on the south by the house of late Antonio de Souza.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Japanese Lilies.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th February 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

Per S. S. Orlando.

MEB—(in a diamoned) No. 9—1 Bale Grey Shirtings (oil damaged), 50 Pieces 38½ yards 39 inch 8¼ lbs.
,, 23—1 Bale ditto ditto 7 lbs.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining valuable and handsome English Mahogany Rosewood richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, a splendid collection of choice plants, &c., at The Wilderness, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the remaining valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker, the same comprises, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, furniture, handsome English brass four-post bedsteads, a blackwood ditto, camp cots, bed-room sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes and almirahs, China camphorwood chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, garden seats, China flower pot stands, garden engines, sets of English double and single harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The remaining plants will be sold precisely at 7 o'clock A.M. this day.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Tucker's handsome plated Chandeliers, a valuable 8-Day Clock by French, rich Table Ornaments, a splendid collection of rare Plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th prox., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand square Piano by C. H. Schroder, a first-class full size slate Billiard Table by "Turstone & Co.," a handsome English-built Circular glass-fronted double seated Brougham by "Lewis of Salisbury," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2½, a handsome high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful chesnut Australian, Brougham do., plants, &c., at "Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 19th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of C. M. Keir, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Sons, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 26th March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th February 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPNAY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

High Court.

Suits Nos. 410 and 411 of 1868.

Harrivullubdass Culliandas .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Ootumchund Manockchund, Bhaichund Vurdman, Amichund Manockchund, Ghellabhoy Hemchund, and Toolseydas Kissondas .... Defendants

On TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1872, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of the Receiver in the above Suits, the following articles of Jewellery:—

1 Ruby Ring.
1 very handsome Ring, large Ruby of first water, weighing about 4 Rutties, set with Brilliants.
1 Diamond Ring, weighing about 10 to 11 Rutties.
1 Large Pearl, weighing about 233 Chow.
1 Loose Large Diamond, about 7¼ Rutties.
1 ditto ditto 6 ditto
1 ditto ditto 4½ ditto
1 ditto ditto 3½ ditto
1 ditto ditto 3½ ditto
1 Diamond Brooch, Brilliants of first water.

Also, at the same time and place, will be submitted by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., by order of the Official Assignee, in re different Insolvents, various Ornaments of Gold and Silver.

Also, Brilliant, Ruby, and Sennerchar Rings, Brilliant Earrings, &c.

The above articles are now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th February 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s s INDIA will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at 2 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th February 1872.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the Twelfth Time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT,

To be followed by a new LAUGHABLE FARCE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

The THIRD INSTALMENT of RUPEES 30 PER DEBENTURE is PAYABLE on the 1st PROXIMO. Holders of Bonds failing to pay up the Instalment on the above date will be charged Interest at 8 per cent.

14, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. DILSTON CASTLE, from London, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO at once.

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks, on the 2nd proximo, up to 1 P.M., for the SUPPLY of GRAM, RICE, WHEAT, &c., particulars respecting which may be learnt at the Office.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commt. Office, 28th February 1872.

NOTICE—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be HELD at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, at 7 A.M., on MONDAY, the 4th March.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,

Honorary Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Bombay, 28th February 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of LINSEED OIL required by this Company during the current year, estimated at 3,500 gallons of raw, and 7,000 gallons of boiled Oil, to be delivered as ordered from time to time.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Linseed Oils," and which must specify the rate per imperial gallon, delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of March 1872.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find Security amounting to 10 per cent upon the estimated total amount of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,

Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 28th February 1872.

FOR SALE, the Property of the Hon. Mr. Scoble, an OFFICE BROUGHAM, with HARNESS and BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE.—Apply to the Owner.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

EX MAIL STEAMER "MONGOLIA,"

PRIME YORK HAMS.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

GRUYERE CHEESE.

All the above are in cut and in first class condition.

WINE, SPIRIT, PROVISION AND GENERAL IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

FINGER-RINGS,

of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs.

Ladies' Jewelled Rings,

HALF HOOP OR GIPSY (JEWELLED GUARD),

A very beautiful assortment, at each,

Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 108, 112, 120, 125, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 200, 225, 250, 270, and 300.

The "Engaged" Ring,

at Rs. 90, 100, 115, 130, 135, and 150.

Gold "Guard" Rings,

at Rs. 10-8, 11, 12, 12-8, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22-8, 24, and 25

Wedding Rings,

"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"

at Rs. 9, 10, 10-8, 11, 12, 12-8, 16-8, and 18-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,

Plain, Gold, or Jewelled; Finger and Scarf.

JEWELLERY

of every description, on sale, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced Business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

FRAMJEE D. WADIA & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February 1872.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the REALM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES from THIS DATE.

KING & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1872.

NOTICE.—PHOTOGRAPHS, Carte-de-Visite size of the late EARL MAYO, and his ASSASSIN, SHERE ALLI, for SALE by BOURNE and SHEPHERD.—Price, Rs. 1 per Copy. Also, Carte Photographs of H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO "TALISMAN" brand, can be had retail at Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s here; also at their Poona Branch.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent of G. Campbell & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c., SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

20 PER CENT. PRICE REDUCED.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF FLOWER, PLANT, AND FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

NOTICE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to profit the magnificent collection of PLANTS for ornamenting Gardens and embellishing apartments imported from Africa by Messrs. Martin & Co., are respectfully informed that Mr. Martin will leave Bombay on 5th March. The Plants are on Sale at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPORTING.

GREAT SALE OF RACE-HORSES.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION on THURSDAY, 7th March, at 4 P.M., Major CROSBIE'S splendid STUD of RACE-HORSES, 16 in number, viz:—

Walers, Platers.
Do. Maidens.
Arabs, Platers.
Do. Maidens.

The pick of the Stables this Season.

TERMS CASH.

AT BYCULLA GRAND STAND.

GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS.

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—In consequence of TUESDAY, the 27th instant, being appointed as the day for Special Thanksgiving for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING for the consideration of the Budget and the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING which had been fixed for that day will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of February, instant, at 3 P.M.; and I also give Notice, that the ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING of the Justices will be held on the same day, and at the same hour and place, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on the 24th instant.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 26th February 1872.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully wound up, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of March 1872, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes, namely:—

To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

At the same Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, Merchants.

JAMES G. SMITH, A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th February 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers:—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents at Bombay.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the Services of a STEAM VESSEL, or a SAILING VESSEL, of 1,200 Tons, to be towed by a Steamer, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to KURRACHEE, and to be there discharged, of a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel taken up to be ready to leave this so soon as coaled, stored, and provisioned. The Provisions, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

2. Parties tendering Steamers should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

3. For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

4. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owner, Agents, or Masters tendering.

5. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th February 1872.

FOR SALE.—Under instructions received from the ATTORNIES to the EXECUTORS of the late Mr. D. DUNBAR, the Undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following PROPERTIES, situated in the Dharwar and Canara Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency:—

1. At DHARWAR—Bungalow with Outhouses and Compound, within the Civil Lines.
2. At GUDDUCK—A large Ginning House or Godown.
3. At BUNKAPORE—A Bungalow and Cotton Ginning House, together with lease of about 100 acres Grass Land, within the old Fort Walls.
4. At HOOBLEE—A large and substantially built Godown, with Bungalow, Outhouses, and Land attached.
5. At TUDDRY—A large Wooden Building, formerly used as a Screw House. Old Screws and Sundries will also be sold with the above.
6. At CARWAR—Valuable Building Sites.

Terms of Sale to be had on application.

PATRICK CHRYSTAL,

Manager, Carwar Company, Limited,

Agents to Attornies of the late D. Dunbar.

Carwar, February, 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

NOTICES.

SUPERIOR FITTING SHIRTS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

HAVE NOW READY FOR

IMMEDIATE USE

OR TO

MEASURE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Long Cloth	Six	22 8	25 0
Best do. / Fine Linen Fronts, &c	,,	28 0	31 8
Best Cambric neat Stripes, a useful Shirt	,,	22 8	25 0
Super French, Stripes or Spots, the best goods produced	,,	28 0	31 8
Dress, fine French embroidered Fronts	Each	7 0	8 0
Flannel, best Wove, thoroughly Shrunk, Plain and Fancy Colours	,, / Six	8 8 / 49 0	9 8 / 56 0
Silk and Wool, the best quality, thoroughly Shrunk, all Colours	Each / Six	9 0 / 52 0	10 0 / 58 0
Spun Silk, the best quality, Wove or Printed Stripes, Fast Colour	Each / Six	11 8 / 67 0	13 0 / 75 0
Taffeta, the most comfortable of all Materials	Each / Six	6 8 / 37 0	7 8 / 42 0
Oxford Cloth, the Genuine Material, imported direct from the Original Manufactures, cool shrinkers and absorbing	Each / Six	6 8 / 37 0	7 8 / 42 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have just received the following

IMPROVED SHAPES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, with Tie for wear with Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suit	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool	17 8	19 8
Best Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Best Spun Silk	23 0	25 0
Best Stripe Cambric	6 8	7 8
Best French ,,	7 8	8 8

PYJAMAS.

Best Printed Cambric	Six	16 8	18 8
Best ,, French	,,	18 8	21 0
Oxford Cloth	Each	4 12	5 12
Wove Flannel	,,	8 0	9 0
Silk and Wool	,,	8 8	9 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	Each	10 0	11 8
Fine Saxony Flannel, Scarlet, Blue, Pink, or Fancy Stripes	,,	17 0	18 8
Best Printed Cashmere, Fast Colours		23 0	25 0

BEST GAUZE BANIANS.

Pure Merino	Six	19 0	21 0
Super do.	,,	24 0	27 0
Fine India Gauze, Silk and Merino	,,	30 0	35 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	,,	25 0	29 0

GENT'S MERINO DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	Six	35 0	39 0
Grey Merino, stout	,,	31 0	36 0
Bathing Drawers	Each	2 0	2 4

FINE COTTON SOCKS.

Brown Dressed, per doz	9 8	10 8
Fancy Colours, per doz	12 8	14 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Best Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
,, ,, Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 0

PURE MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Plain Colours	15 8	17 8
Super Ribbed	16 8	18 8
Super Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Super do	22 0	25 0

BEST GENT'S BRACES.

India Rubber	1 12	2 0
Guyot's (French)	2 0	2 4
Bridle Leather	2 0	2 4
Scarlet or White Berlin	2 0	2 4
Extra Long, Wide Web	2 6	2 12
Do. do.	2 10	3 0

CRICKETING BELTS.

India Rubber	2 0	2 4
Stout Leather	2 8	3 0

GENT'S POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine Cambric (Scotch), per doz	5 0	6 0
Fine ,, Irish	10 8	12 0
Super ,, ,,	12 0	14 0
Ex Super ,,	14 8	16 0
French Cambric, cold Borders	25 0	28 0

LATEST NOVELTIES.

SCARFS AND TIES.

The Duke of Edinburgh	2 0	2 4
The Jules Favre	1 12	2 0
The Promenade	2 6	2 12
The Conqueror	2 12	3 0
The Park	2 0	2 4
The Winsor	1 12	2 0
The Stroller	2 8	3 0
The Tom Thumb Tie	0 14	1 0
The Eglington ,,	1 4	1 8
The Dress Eglington	0 8	0 10

CATALOGUES AND PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22 Apollo Street. Bombay.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. GEO CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,

Bombay, 29th January 1872. Wholesale Agent.

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following:—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD and exposed for SALE in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any person manufacturing or making such imitations of their trade mark, labels or capsules, make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., *Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;*

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

52, Old Broad Street, London.

97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.

Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.

Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER by an old established EUROPEAN FIRM (with Branches) in general trade, in an Up-country Military Station, to RE-PLACE one who has recently RETIRED from the BUSINESS in consequence of ILL-HEALTH. Capital required.—Apply to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the well known and spacious Bungalow "THE ALTAMONT," most excellently situated on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of C. M. Keir, Esq. There is no other Bungalow which can surpass this in convenience, elegance, and position. It has pure sea-breeze, and commands a charming view of the whole island. For Rent and other particulars apply to DADY MANOCKJEE LIMJEE at the Office of Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., 1, Church Street.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FALKIRK BEER.—Supplies can be had in retail quantities through Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Poona Establishment.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent of James Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

AITKEN'S BOTTLED PALE ALE.

NOTICE.—Casks and Cases of Quarts or Pints direct from Falkirk can be delivered in Allahabad and the North-West more expeditiously, and as far as Jubbulpore more economically, via Bombay than via Calcutta.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s	
Brandy	Rs. 25 per doz.
Sherry	,, 25 ,,
GORDON'S	
Brown Sherry	,, 24 ,,
LARRONDE FRERE'S	
St. Julien	,, 12 ,,
Margaux	,, 15 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 20 ,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25 ,,
W. McEWAN'S	
Beer, Quarts	,, 4-8 ,,
Ditto Pints	,, 2-8 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK

REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,

Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—

The Corks are branded [JAS. AITKEN & Co., Falkirk Brewery.]

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

Messrs. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,

("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,

OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,

JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry	Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto	,, 42 per 2 doz. pints.
STILL HOCKS:—	
Laubenheimer	,, 15 ,, ,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein	,, 20 ,, ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,, ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,, ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45 ,, ,,
SPARKLING:—	
Hock	,, 15 ,, ,,
Moselle	,, 15 ,, ,,
CLARETS:—	
St. Estephe	,, 9 ,, ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,, ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,, ,,
BRANDY:—	
Tricoche & Co.	Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per doz. qts.
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 22 ,, ,,
G. Martineau	,, 22 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 22 ,, ,,
Gautier Frerès	Rs. 24 per case of 24 doz. impl. pts.
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	,, 14 ,, ,,
Moscato Bianco	,, 14 ,, ,,
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	,, 14 ,, ,,
Brachetto	,, 14 ,, ,,
Barolo	,, 14 ,, ,,
Nebiolo	,, 14 ,, ,,
Passito	,, 14 ,, ,,
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	,, 160
VERMOUTH:—	
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen. quarts.	
BEER:—	
H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz.	,, 5 per doz. qts.
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	,, 6 ,, ,,
MAAGBITTER:—	
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.	
CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—	
Carriage Candles 6¼ as. per packet of 6. In small boxes of 24 packets.	
CHEESE:—	
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.	
Green ,, 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.	
ITALIAN FIGS:—	
In tins of about 2 lbs. 10 as. each.	
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.	
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 ,,	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, February, 1872.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,

OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Bank of Bombay shares and Government Notes in demand. Press and Spinning shares firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	196¾
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	255
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
20,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,450
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	770
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226 nl.
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,410
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,180
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	5,5·0	all		Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	855
,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	275
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,800
2,500	1,000	all	180p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,040
900	1,0·0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	930
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,525
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,750

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,240
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,·00	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
600	1,8·0	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
250	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,700
300	2,0·0	1,800	80 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,080
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	875
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	630
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co.	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400 to 415
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	217

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110 to 110¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872.	101½ to 101¾
Four per cent	99½ to 99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	93½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6¾
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs.	A.	P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings		40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.	4	6	0
750 ,, ,, ,,		40 ,, 39 ,, 6 lbs.	4	5	6
500 ,, ,, ,,		40 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	4	13	0
560 ,, White G. Prints		9 ,, 8 ,,	5	2	0
190 ,, ,, Gown Muslins		......	6	6	0
300 ,, ,, Mulls		40 ,, 20 ,,	3	4	0
300 ,, ,, ,,		40 ,, 20 ,,	3	8	0
300 ,, ,, ,,		40 ,, 20 ,,	3	12	0
150 ,, ,, Lappets		40 ,, 10 ,,	2	4	0
450 ,, ,, ,,		40 ,, 10 ,,	2	8	0
650 ,, White Shirtings		36 ,, 40 ,,	5	14	0

COTTON.

150 candies New Oomrawuttee (ready)... ... Rs. 264
50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 266
50 ,, ,, Akote ,, ... ,, 271½
25 ,, Old Dhollera ,, ... ,, 236

YARNS.

44 bales Turkey Red No. 30/60, per lb... As. 25¾ to 25 5/16
13 ,, ,, ,, ,, 30/60, ,, ,, 26

METALS.

260 cwts. Copper Braziers, per cwt. ... ... Rs. 49¾

DAILY EXPORTS.—28th February.

For Liverpool.

Undaunted, 29 bales cotton, Otumchund Heerjee.
Augusta, 25 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Bella Maria, 47 bales rags, Thackersey Soonderdass.
Prince Leopold, 160 cwts. horns, Fazul Mamod Dama; 325 bales hemp, Heerachund Cursonjee; 225 bales cotton, Heerachund Cursonjee.
Knight Commander, 226 bundles baida, and 74 bundles galls, Soorjee Bhanjee.
Astarte, 184 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Thunderbolt, 450 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Hindoostan (s), 10 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopejee.
Red Gauntlet (s), 3 bales cotton, C. S. Nandershaw; 192 bales cotton, Chunial Dulput; 72 bales coir yarn, Goolam Husson Fazul & Co.; 7 bales wool, Farnham & Co.; 75 bales hemp, Farnham & Co.; 2,500 bundles coir yarn, Mooljee Dewjee; 138 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Josey Dulput; 150 bales cotton, Bhawan Ramjee.
Tagus (s), 59 bales wool, Goolam Husson Fazul & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bhawan Ramjee.
Calidon (s), 11 bales hides, Ruzubally Aliraza; 35 bales hides Peerbhoy Assur; 51 bales cotton, Ghaya Chapsey; 35 bales hides, Ahmedhoy Habibbhoy; 10 bales wool, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 100 casks cocoanut oil, Soonderdass Mooljee; 40 bales cotton, Dulichund Khundary.
Hutton (s), 325 bags coffee, J. P. Cornforth & Co.; 116 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 2,550 bundles coir yarn, Peroz Chapsey; 900 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 100 bales cotton, Poorunmul Chimmeram; 26 bales cotton, Canjee Mezjee; 810 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 200 bales cotton Poverdhum Pursotum; 70 cwts old iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 244 bags coffee, Farnham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 2,500 bundles galls; Shamjee Narronjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bhawan Ramjee.
Richmond (s), 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 26 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 1,400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels, & Co.
Prince Patrick, 250 bales hemp, Heerachund Cursonjee.

For London.

Malabar, 244 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.
Hindoostan (s), 48 cases mother 'o pearl shells; 30 bales skins Soonnar Abdool & Co.; 110 pieces E. teeth, A. Khimgar.

For Trieste.

North Tyne (s), 1 bag coffee, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
India (s), 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Urano (s), 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 250 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

For Venice.

North Tyne (s), 126 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

For Naples.

India (s), 2 bundles skins, G. Sigg & Co.

For Havre.

City of Pekin, 76 bales cotton, Mugon Moolchund; 1,000 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

For New York.

Simla, 1,000 bales rags, Ralli Brothers.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 28th Feb., 9 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 28th Feb., 1-32 p.m. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 27th Feb., 5 p.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—28th February, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 28th February, 1-52 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 33 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th February, 11-55 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 31 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th February, 4-15 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 10 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th February, 3-45 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 4 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th February, 10-30 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 5 minutes.

London, 28th Feb., 3 p.m.—Latest dates received from Calcutta 28th Feb., 4-34 p.m.; Bombay, 28th Feb., 4-46 p.m.; Madras, 28th Feb., 4-10 p.m.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 27th to 9 p.m. of the 28th February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 28	0 7
,, Kurrachee	0 35	0 5
,, Madras	0 49	0 10

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—28th February.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Mindora	Moddrel	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
	Harold (s)	Mosey	Venice, Jan. 2.
	Pekin (s)	Woolcot	Shanghai, Feb. 26.
	Dilston Castle (s)	Hunter	London, Jan. 25.
	Exonia	Reid	Adelaide, Dec. 15.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Tim Whiffler, to Havre.
Steamer Richmond, to Liverpool.
Barque Bushire Merchant, to Jungbar.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
23	Patna (s)	Beyts	Bombay, Jan. 30.
	Scotia (s)	Lewis	Port Blair, Feb. 9.
	Penang (s)	Ewart	Sandoway, Feb. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
23	Daphne (s)	....	....
	Glasgow (s)	....	....
	Jeypore (s)	....	....
	Poonah (s)	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
24	Meinam (F. S.)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
25	Himalaya (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Meinam (F. S.)	....	Pondicherry.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—February 28.

Westropp, Captain, 41st (The Welsh) Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Mooltan.
McNeill, Colonel, R. A., on furlough, from Mooltan.
Armstrong, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, from Nowshera.
Green, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Combe, Colonel, 18th Regiment, on leave, from Rajcote.
White, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, R. A., to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.
Hogg, Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Bruce, Captain, 6th Regiment, on furlough, from Dehra Ismail Khan.
Ray, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Deolalee.
Callaghan, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Graham, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Umballa.
Meiklejohn, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Meerut.
Morris, Lieutenant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Meerut.
Woolcombe, C.B., Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Goorkhas, on leave, from Loodiana.
Bruce, Captain, 4th Regiment, on leave, from Abbottabad.

DEPARTURES.—February 28.

Westropp, Colonel, Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Seroor.
Gunton, Captain, 96th Regiment, to rejoin, to Deolalee.
Gastrell, Colonel, Bengal Army, from leave, to Calcutta.
Jacob, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Farrell, Asst. Surgeon, 108th Regiment, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Hepworth, Captain, 106th Regiment, to rejoin, to Jhansie.
Walsh, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Tanner, Major, 24th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Deesa.
Sharp, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Jayakur, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Bell, Captain, 56th Regiment, on duty to Poona.
Farrington, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Lahore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28th February.

From London.

Anazi, 5 cases glassware, Hasson Allarakia; 20 packages soaps and 11 packages biscuits, Abdoolally Jewakhan.
Hutton (s), 27 cases oilmanstores, Rahimtoola Tallub; 125 cases beer, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.
Caledon (s), 20 cases ball thread, Cassum Abdool Rehemon.
Davercort, 5 packages glassware, Hasson Allarakia; 23 packages glassware, and 5 packages earthenware, Ebram Peer Momed; 59 packages medicine, and 50 packages lead ore, Ruttonjee Jewraj.

From Bordeaux.

Ocean, 2,700 boxes brandy, Nowrowjee Ardaseer & Sons.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 4	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 1	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 12	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 12	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 18	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M.:—

Monday	Feb. 26	Friday	July 26
,,	Mar. 4	,,	Aug. 2
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 23
,,	Apr. 1	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 8	,,	Sept. 6
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 30
,,	May 6	Monday	Oct. 7
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 28
Friday	,, 31	,,	Nov. 4
,,	Jun. 7	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 28	,,	Dec. 2
,,	July 5	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 23
		,,	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar. 12	Monday	Aug. 26
,,	,, 26	,,	Sept. 9
,,	Apr. 9	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 23	Tuesday	Oct. 8
Monday	May 6	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 20	,,	Nov. 5
,,	Jun. 3	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 17	,,	Dec. 3
,,	July 1	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 29		1873.
,,	Aug. 12	,,	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar. 12	Monday	Sept. 23
,,	Apr. 9	Tuesday	Oct. 22
Monday	May 6	,,	Nov. 19
,,	June 3	,,	Dec. 17
,,	July 1		1873
,,	,, 29	,,	Jan. 14
,,	Aug. 26		

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Mar. 18	Monday	Feb. 26
,,	Apr. 15	,,	Mar. 25
,,	May 13	,,	Apr. 22
Friday	June 7	,,	May 20
,,	July 5	Friday	June 14
,,	Aug. 2	,,	July 12
,,	,, 30	,,	Aug. 9
Monday	Sept. 30	,,	Sept. 6
,,	Oct. 28	Monday	Oct. 7
,,	Nov. 25	,,	Nov. 4
,,	Dec. 23	,,	Dec. 2
		,,	,, 30

NOTICE.

The Bombay Gazette is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year	,, 24 0 0
Three Months	,, 14 0 0
One Month	,, 5 0 0
One Week	,, 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTH.

DICKIE—February 17th, at Akyab, the wife of James Dickie, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GENN—February 20th, on board H. M. S. Daphne, of cholera, E. H. Genn, Sub-Lieutenant.
TERRANEAU—February 21st, at Seebpore, Howrah, W. H. Terraneau, Esq., aged 48 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

We perceive that the publication of the translation of a recent pamphlet of the Duke of Wurtemberg by Captain Robinson, the Garrison Instructor at Aldershot, has called forth much controversy as to whether the Prussians found reason during the late war to change their infantry tactics. It is asserted, on one side, that the failure of the attack of the Guards in column at St. Privat, in the battle of Gravelotte, convinced the Prussians that the attack in column is only a useless waste of men, and that from thenceforward they adopted the attack in loose order, such as was successfully made use of in the attack at Le Bourget.

Gravelotte and Le Bourget were fought under different circumstances; and what proved successful at Le Bourget might not have proved so at Gravelotte. The attack at St. Privat was a failure, because the way for it had not been properly prepared by artillery and the fire of skirmishers; in fact, the attack was overhasty, and was not so much due to false tactics as to the spirit with which the war had been carried on up to that time. Victory was to be gained; never mind what it cost, as long as it was gained. At the outset of the war, the Germans determined upon the offensive. We will not say that they had carefully thrown into the scale and carefully considered whether the offensive or the defensive had most benefited through the introduction of modern arms. There was only one opinion prevailing throughout the German army, namely, that to fight France successfully the offensive had to be taken. Why? Perhaps the known inferiority of the needle-gun had something to say to it. With an inferior weapon one always tries to get as soon as possible within the range which neutralizes the long range of the better weapon and equalizes terms, and of course the offensive offered the best chance to do this. But we believe this was only a minor point of consideration, and that we are not very far from the mark when we say that the chief inducement to take the offensive was the knowledge that the strongest point of the French army was the élan of their troops, and that, therefore, by taking the initiative, by attacking the French army, and thus placing it on the defensive, the Germans would naturally place the French army at a disadvantage. The Prussian troops had been carefully trained for this kind of fighting; and during the autumn manœuvres preceding the Rhine, the commanders issuing the same instructions, namely, that, whenever the enemy was come in contact with, he was to be attacked then and there, and that with the greatest energy, one of them going so far as to point out how it had already been a rule with the Prussian Cavalry under Frederick the Great that an officer who allowed himself to be attacked was cashiered with infamy. The rule thus laid down was simple. There were to be no questions asked or to be considered. Whenever the enemy was met with he was to be attacked then and there, and thus we see battles commenced and fought without any intention on the part of the commander; and thus the strong position of the French troops on the Spicheren Hills was at once attacked through the anxiety of the officers to act up to their instructions, and won, although it has been since acknowledged that there was no necessity for incurring the losses that were incurred there. Whether the Prussians could have gone to work like this without a Moltke, whose instinct, we might say, told him where a collision would take place, and thus always managed to bring crushing masses to the spot, is a question apart. This same spirit of eagerness to get at the enemy naturally displayed itself also in the first battles, and led, as said above, in the case of St. Privat, to an overhasty attack. We are far from deprecating the fighting in loose order; it is only thus that the enemy can be got at now-a-days, thus that he can be made to display his forces, and thus that we can find out his weak spot. However, it rests with the mass to rush in here and to force decision by its crushing power. How was the battle finally decided? We read that, towards evening, the French troops were preparing for a last charge to turn the tide of the day. It was a dangerous moment. Moltke himself had hurried off the battle-field to bring up the 2nd Corps, which he placed himself at the head of, and, on the imposing sight of seeing this steady mass advancing against them, the French lost heart, and thus the battle was lost to them. Gravelotte virtually decided the fortune of the campaign. The flower of the French army fell here, and the fighting hereafter can, we hold, be no criterion for future campaigns. The King actually issued orders after Gravelotte to the commanders that henceforward the lives of the soldiers were to be considered, thus curbing their ambition. Sedan shows us the pitiful spectre of the remainder of the army falling an easy prey to the Germans, a heart-broken mass without any moral force in it, and with all bonds of discipline broken loose, surrendering at discretion. Whatever may be said of the fighting afterwards, spirited as it was under the able leadership of a Chanzy and Faidherbe, and tough fighting as the Germans found it, these forces, hastily got together, badly equipped, and worse armed, with one arm—Cavalry—totally unrepresented, had not the elements for victory in them. That under such circumstances the Prussian commanders shaped their tactics according to the altered state of affairs, and resorted to the fighting in loose order to the extent they did, can, as we have said, supply no criterion for the future.

In this campaign, for the first time, breechloader met breechloader. Still it has left many questions open for the future to decide, and prominently so the question whether the offensive or the defensive offers the most advantages with modern arms. The Prussians have made the most of the former; the French, we hold, have not done so with regard to the latter. Perhaps we may go too far, but still we do not hesitate to express our opinion that a hot-tempered nation like the French has been placed at a disadvantage through the introduction of modern arms of precision and rapidity of fire. A Frenchman, with his excitable temperament, will never be able to make the most of the new rifle, and, the colder the blood that runs through the veins of a nation, the more fearful a weapon the breechloader becomes in their hand. Whether this hypothesis is correct or not, it will be worth our while to consider it, and, if so, instead of running after and imitating success, to lay down rules of our own adapted to the national temperament. Already one hint has been given to us on the subject, and that by a man whose judgment is not to be despised; we advert to the remark made by General Blumenthal at the late Autumn Manœuvres, when he said that he doubted much whether it did much good to teach our troops in mimic warfare to relinquish positions which, in the hands of Englishmen, should in real war be found unassailable.

H.M.S. Daphne arrived at Madras on Monday. Capt. Adams died that morning of cholera, just before the ship anchored.

Certain sections of the European Vagrancy Act have been extended to the Punjab, and to the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty within that province.

A law case has arisen in Cochin arising out of defalcations that have just been discovered in the Treasury of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Cochin. The defalcations amount to Rs. 50,000 or 80,000. One Nagan Naiken is to be prosecuted for forgery.

Colonel Barr, Political Resident at Baroda, informs us that he has not obtained two years' furlough with the intention of never returning to India. He has applied for one year's furlough from April next, and proposes to come back to this country when the year is over.

The latest papers from Ceylon report that the weather had become very oppressive at Colombo, while accounts from the outstations all speak of the heat and drought as something beyond the experience of the oldest inhabitant. The health of the country, on the whole, continued fair, though mention was made of a few cases of small and chicken-pox about Colombo.

We lately read that there were three clergymen at Mahableshwur. We are not aware whether there are so many now rusticating in that pleasant sanitarium, but a scandalous violation of the fourth Commandment seems to have been committed there lately, for a correspondent of a Poona contemporary, writing on the 24th, says that painters were at work the previous Sunday painting the roof of the church, as if it were some heathen temple!

A correspondent of the *Englishman* asks when will the troops composing the Lushai expedition be out of the jungles. The amount of sickness is already very great, and is daily increasing in extent and becoming more serious. From the hospital in Tipai Mukh, up to 12th February, 250 sick had been sent away; on the 13th, 128 more; and large numbers were *en route* to fill up vacancies. In No. 7, nearly 200 are on the sick report, and at other smaller and intermediate stations sickness also prevails in proportion. Rain has fallen off and on for some days, and to all who know the pestilent character of the jungles at present occupied by the troops, the fact of rain falling carries its own tale. Every day the troops are unnecessarily detained in the jungles costs some thousands of rupees, not to mention losses by damaged provisions, dead elephants, &c. It is to be hoped Government will impress on the Generals Commanding the imperative necessity of making the return marches soon and with all speed.

A good deal of dissatisfaction has been caused in Bombay by the manner of the troopship Crocodile's coming into harbour on Monday and her disembarkation of troops yesterday. When she arrived she was flying the yellow flag, but notwithstanding this she came to moorings among the ordinary shipping before she received the Harbour Health Officer on board. It is the rule that in cases like this, where sickness is on board a ship, the health officer shall first inspect her before she takes an anchorage. This was not obeyed. There is a quarantine ground at the mouth of the harbour, where vessels which have sickness on board are expected to stay until they are admitted to pratique. Why the Crocodile did not stay there it is difficult to imagine. Worse than all, as appears to us, the Crocodile disembarked her troops yesterday morning while her yellow flag was yet at the masthead. Part of the men were put on board the Semiramis, a hulk said to be intended for different uses than a sick ship, and (if she is to be used as an epidemic infirmary) at present lying most improperly in the very midst of the shipping in the harbour. The remainder, exaggerated fancy to suppose it possible that the latter batch of men may have infected those whom they passed on their way to the carriages, nor that these carriages, unless disinfected, may yet spread disease among future passengers. Attention has been conspicuously drawn to these matters by the fact that it is alleged that the troopship Jumna circulated an epidemic which has wrought havoc not only in Bombay, but in Poona, where some of the troops she brought out were sent to.

We have received several communications from correspondents which tend to show that rejoicings on Tuesday for the recovery of the Prince of Wales have been widespread and hearty on this side of India. At Tanna, for instance, there was a meeting held in the Cowasjee Patell Agiary, at which all the members of the little Parsee community were present. After the Jusson ceremony was completed, the Head Priest made an eloquent little speech in the vernacular, thanking God for the Prince's rescue from death in the past, and hoping that a continuance of the divine favour would be granted to him during his remaining years of life. He exhorted prayer on behalf of the British flag, which he hoped would long remain unmolested, and he said he expressed the wish of those present when he hoped that the Queen with her family might long be spared, and that they might enjoy an increase of royal pleasure. Nosegays were then distributed and the congregation proceeded to leave the temple, the doors of which were encircled with wreaths. In the evening, the temple street was illuminated, and the children attending the vernacular schools came in for a benefit from the festivities, sweetmeats being plentifully distributed among them. But the Tanna Parsees went beyond all this, and had a concert in the Agiary, and our correspondent tells us that "several gentlemen amateurs played selections of songs on the violin, the execution of which was certainly delightful, notwithstanding the wear and tear the instruments had suffered." Parsees in Tanna must have been demonstrative in a loyalty which does them credit when the violins were first executed and then made the victims of tear and wear. Before "God save the Queen" was begun, Mr. Cooverjee proposed the toast of the Royal Family, which in the language of convention "was heartily responded to." The Mussulmans were scarcely behind the Parsees. Khan Bahadoor H. H. Fureed with the Cazi Saheb summoned a number of Mahomedans to the Mosque, where special prayers were delivered on behalf of the heir-apparent. In Bombay, the rejoicings and gatherings were more than our report could convey any idea of, every little temple nearly having its thanksgivers. At Mazagon, a solemn service was held in the temple of Shree Maukeshwur, and prayers on the prevailing subject were delivered by Mr. E. Cristna Qr, and others. In the Church of Nossa Senhora de Monte at Bandora, there was a large attendance. The Rev. Mr. Nicholas da Silva officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Xavier and the Rev. Mr. Donato. High Mass was celebrated, and appropriate prayers were offered, while an eloquent sermon was preached. Previous to the commencement of the service, a royal salute was fired from a battery in the compound of the church, and a like honour intimated to the ears of the outside world that the service had terminated. We may mention that a royal salute was also fired in the forenoon at the saluting battery. Even our "boys" have joined in giving thanks for the restoration of the Prince—a personage whom they can only know of as a high officer in the raj under whose favour their masters have set foot on "India's coral strand." The Suratee temple is at Byculla, and last night it was crowded with members of that caste, whose mite of offerings to the general treasury of thanksgiving is of this use, if it were uncharitably supposed to be of no other, that it shows the life of the heir to the British throne has been a subject of deep interest alike to the highest as the lowest class of Her Majesty's subjects in the Bombay Presidency, and this may also mean inferentially that at least on this side of India good-will to the British rule is all but universal.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Special Daily Telegram for the "Bombay Gazette."]

LIVERPOOL, 28th Feb., 1 p.m.

Market opened quiet and closed dull.

Sales	12,000 bales.
Surats	2,000 ,,
4 days' receipts	41,000 ,,
Exports	34,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8 3/16d.
Oomra	8⅜d.
Compta	9¼d.
Fair Dhollera, March and April shipment, via Canal	8⅝d.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT SAINT PAUL'S.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, 27th Feb., 3-30 p.m.

The Thanksgiving Service to-day in St. Paul's Cathedral was brilliant and impressive. Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with two children, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Princes Leopold and Arthur, were present.

The Peers and the Commons were separately seated under the dome, and the officers of the Army and Navy, and the Mayors, in the nave.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the streets, and the houses were profusely decorated. Several triumphal arches were erected.

The procession proceeded through Pall Mall, the Strand, and Fleet Street, and returned through Holborn, Oxford Street, and Hyde Park. The weather was fine, and the crowds were unprecedentedly large. To-night there will be a general illumination.

LONDON, 28th February.

All the leading provincial towns celebrated the thanksgiving for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales yesterday.

Numerous and serious accidents took place in London during the day.

NEW YORK, 27th February.

The Washington Cabinet held a meeting today, and it is reported that they decided not to withdraw any or part (the whole or any part?) of the Alabama claims.

[Per Bolton's Agency.]

ILLUMINATION OF LONDON.

LONDON, 28th Feb., Noon.

The illumination last night was grand. The streets for seven miles were intensely crowded. The Press to-day were unanimous in declaring that yesterday's ceremonies were the most splendid ever witnessed.

[Private Telegrams.]

SHANGHAI, 27th February.

Malwa	463 Taels.
Patna	510 ,,

SHANGHAI, 28th February.

Patna	685 Dollars.
Malwa	610 ,,
Hoondee	Rs. 221.

AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 2nd February.

The difficulty respecting the Border duties, and the dispute between Victoria and New South Wales, remains unsettled. The question has been fully debated in the Parliament of the latter colony, and the Government has suffered two defeats upon it; but instead of resigning, Sir James Martin obtained the consent of the Governor to a dissolution of the Assembly. The dissolution will take place to-morrow. Both Governments have sent officers to the Murray to collect the duties. Public opinion in both colonies strongly condemns the course pursued by Sir James Martin.

The overland telegraph has progressed slowly, and will not be completed for some months to come. It is proposed to run a horse express over the unfinished portion of the line. The Victorian Revenue Returns for the quarter are highly satisfactory. The increase for the year is £275,287.

John King, late sole survivor of the Burke and Wells exploring party, is dead.

Surveys have been undertaken for the new railways, and 4,000 tons of rails are ordered from England by this mail.

Some relics, supposed to have belonged to the Luchardt exploring expedition, have been found at Wentata, far inland, and brought to Melbourne from Queensland.

The German corvette Nymphe remained in Hobson's Bay en route to China and the Pacific.

An extensive fire occurred in Sydney on January 7th. Prince of Wales' Theatre and several adjoining buildings were destroyed, three lives were lost, and the damage is estimated at £50,000.

Mr. Webb, proprietor of the California mail steamers, and Mr. Vogel, the treasurer of New Zealand, are in Sydney, endeavouring to obtain a subsidy for a line of steamers between Sydney and San Francisco via New Zealand.

A vessel has sailed for Sydney to New Guinea on a gold-prospecting trading and exploring expedition.

In Queensland, the full Court has sustained the conviction of Captain Coath for kidnapping South Sea Islanders.

In New Zealand, Keroopa has been condemned and executed for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner in 1865.

The South Australian Parliament met on January 19th. A motion was carried disapproving of the dissolution. The Ministry resigned, and a new Government was formed with Mr. Ayers for Chief Secretary, Mr. Hughes for Treasurer, and Mr. Beaucout for Attorney General.

Business has been quiet, and there have been two or three failures, but affairs appear to be improving. Total shipments of wool to date 168,600 bales. A decrease of 15,000 bales is expected on the season; 80,000 bales have been sold in the colony, of which 20,000 were for America direct. Exchange ⅜ per cent. premium, or ¼ advance.

BOMBAY RACES, 1872.

Fourth Day, Thursday, 29th February.

1st Race—H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP.

			st. lbs.		
H.H. Aga Khan's	g a h Maharaj		9 11	Brewtey	1
Major Crosbie's	g a h Ruby		8 4	Rowjee	2
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a c Uhlan		8 4	Challoner	3

2nd Race—THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

			st. lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	b a h Bijou		8 9	Rowjee	1
Major Crosbie's	c a h The Cob		9 3	Hackney	2
Mr. AbdoolRaymon's	c a h Mameluke		8 12	Emam	3
Meer Akbar Ali Khan ns	b a h Sweet Briar		8 12	Brewtey	4

3rd Race—THE HACK HANDICAP.

			st. lbs.		
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b aus h Promised Land		0 0	W. O.	

4th Race—THE ARAB HACK HANDICAP.

			st. lbs.		
Mr. A.'s	b a h Brigand		9 7	Capt. Stack	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Alexander		10 0	Mr. Maitland	2
Capt Charles'	g a h Sirmust		10 0	Mr. Elliot	3
Major Probyn's	g a h Elphinstone		11 0	Maj. Probyn	4

5th Race—THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PLATE.

			st. lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	b aus h Lord Lyon		8 12	Hackney	1
Raja of Vizianagram's	b aus h Partisan		10 0	Bowen	2
Major Crosbie's	b aus h Pretender		7 12	Rowjee	3
Mr. Joseph's	b c m Bridesmaid		9 5	Brewtey	4
Mr. Hume's	b aus h Dick Turpin		8 0	Challoner	5

6th Race—THE DONATION STAKES.

			st. lbs.		
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h Sunbeam		9 8	Hastings	1
Major Crosbie's	g a h Nonpareil		8 12	Hackney	2
Capt. Affleck's	b a h Royal Duke		8 4	Brewtey	3

BOMBAY HUNT SKY MEETING, 1872.

Stewards.—F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., Major Willoughby, Frank Souter, Esq., C.S.I., Gerald S. Fitzgerald, Esq., and P. A. R. Oldfield, Hon. Secretary.

The Bombay Hunt meeting commenced yesterday at Worlee. The Commander-in-Chief was present. The course, which was two miles long, was barred by thirteen hurdles, and the only mishaps in clearing them occured to Mr. Warre in the race for the Hack Stakes, and Mr. A. in the Worlee Stakes, both getting somewhat ugly "spills."

The following are the results:—

First Race.—"The Bombay Hunt Steeple Chase,"—Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 added. For all horses that have been hunted with the Bombay, Poona, Nuggur, or Guzerat Hunts. About 2 miles. Weight 12 stone; previous winners 7 lbs. extra. Gentlemen riders.

			st. lb.		
Captain Hogg's	c a h Fusee		12 7	Owner	1
Mr. Taylor's	b w m Daisy		11 11	Mr. J. N. G.	2
Mr. M's	g w g Jupiter		11 11	Mr. Warre	3
Captain W.'s	b w g Melbourne		11 11	Mr. A.	0
Mr. G.'s	b w g King Alfred		11 11	Owner	0
Mr. A.'s	g w g Instalments		11 11	......	0

Second Race.—"The Hack Stakes."—A Steeple Chase of Rs. 15 each, with Rs. 150 from the Fund. For all Arabs and country-breds, *bona fide* untrained hacks. Weight for age and inches raised 1½ stone above the W. I. T. Club standard. About 1½ miles. Gentlemen riders.

			st. lbs.		
Mr. J. N. G.'s	bc a h Blackie		11 3	——	1
Mr. Cunningham's	g a h Fiddlehead		11 2	Mr. A.	2
Mr. Haughton's	g a g Goat		11 9	Mr. Walker	3
Mr. M.'s	g a h Kismet		11 12	Mr. Warre	4

Third Race.—"The Worlee Stakes."—A Steeple Chase of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 added from the Fund. For all Arabs and country-bred horses that have been hunted with the Bombay, Poona, Nuggur, or Guzerat Hunts. About 2 miles. Weight 11 stone for horses of 14 hands, 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over and 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under 14 hands. Gentlemen riders.

			st. lbs.		
Capt. Hogg's	c a h Fusee		11 8½	Owner	1
Mr. Elliott's	b c b g The Pasha, late the Doctor		11 0	Do.	2
Mr. A.'s	b a h Rainbow		11 6	Do.	0
Mr. Fitzgerald's	b a h Judge		11 7	Capt. Jervoise	0
Mr. Warre's	g a h MerryAndrew		11 0	Owner	0

MILITARY ITEMS.

Brigadier-General Ingall will leave Calcutta on Tuesday morning next on inspection duty for Hazaribagh.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Thomson, of the Royal (Bombay) Engineers, has been raised to increased pay from 1st October 1871, vice Nasmyth, deceased.

Staff Assistant Surgeon A. H. Anthonisz, M. B., and Staff Assistant Surgeon O. F. Molloy, have been brought on the strength of H. M.'s British forces in this Presidency from the 17th instant, the date of their arrival in Bombay.

The Government of India has, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, authorized all officers who have attended the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, on leave for instruction, to count the time as duty, and without prejudice to their claims to privilege leave.

Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals M. B. Gallwey, and R. J. O'Flaherty, have been brought on the strength of H. M.'s British forces serving in this command from the 17th instant, the date of their arrival at Bombay, to succeed Deputy Inspectors General M. W. Murphy and L. C. Stewart on the termination of their terms of office.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

Yesterday the Crocodile, which arrived on Monday, with sickness on board, discharged the troops she brought out, a portion being accommodated in the Semiramis and the remainder sent off by rail to their depôts. Much dissatisfaction has arisen in consequence of the Crocodile's coming to anchor in the midst of our shipping before she was boarded by the Health Officer, and the matter has also given rise to comments upon the nature of the present appointment of that official. Whether troopship commanders know or know not the fact that Bombay has now a quarantine ground, it is, we believe, well known by resident captains. This quarantine ground is near the Caranja shoal, and is distinctly marked off by two large white buoys bearing yellow flags which were placed there about a year ago. In ordinary cases where ignorance of this place could have been pleaded, a pilot would have directed a captain where to drop anchor when sickness was on board his ship; but unfortunately (so far as this check upon indiscriminate anchorage is concerned) these troopships are brought in without pilots, and if the officers on board are unaware of the markings of our harbour, it is quite possible they may bring their crafts to moorings they have no business to occupy so long as we have a quarantine ground. In any case, we understand it is the rule that, whether there had been a quarantine ground or not, the Health Officer of the Harbour should first have been taken on board, and his opinion consulted about a suitable place for mooring; and if the arrangements about places of quarantine are not to be obeyed as they are, and that rigidly, too, in other ports, such as Cadiz, Lisbon, or Malta, at least this check of visitation by our harbour sanitary officer ought not to be discarded, or there will soon be little use either for such a functionary or a quarantine ground. The neglect in the case of the Crocodile may not be serious, but it may, and we cannot afford to leave to the doctrine of chance what a little care would effect for us without any risk whatever. We hear that the Semiramis was not placed in her present quarters to be a sick ship. So long as she was a receiving ship, she was harmless, but as a receptacle of contagious diseases she is not in the proper place if she stays where she is with a crowd of vessels around her. It does seem strange, too, that troops should be landed in a populous city and sent off by rail from a ship at whose mast-head the yellow flag was flying when they left her side, and where it was flying up to yesterday afternoon, showing that she had not then been disinfected. We trust none of our citizens will have to suffer from this proceeding, and that the railway companies will take care to fumigate their carriages well before they engage to carry civilian passengers in them. We do not forget some stories about the Jumna, when she arrived a short time ago with sickness on board. It was given out that it was only scarlatina she had, and this may have been so; but there are to be found those who assert that it was scarlatina rheumatic fever, otherwise the "dengue," or still more expressively the "break bone," which was caught at Aden; and it is a very extraordinary thing that this fever about the time of her arrival not only laid upon his back nearly every man in the dockyard, and not a few in the harbour, but appeared at Poona, where some of the troops had been stationed that she brought out. These are matters that ought to be looked into more strictly by the Harbour Health Officer. We believe a good many of our diseases are imported to us in buggielows from the Gulf, Zanzibar, and the Red Sea, and though they are generally visited by the Customs or Water Police authorities, such visits do not give the confidence of a regular medical inspection. At present, from the state of things, it is next to impossible that the harbour inspection can be thoroughly done. If the medical officer is wanted, he has to be sent for to Mazagon Dockyard; and whereas the regular harbour work of inspection is sufficient, if done efficiently, to keep two persons at work and on the spot, the present officer has many appointments and his private practice to attend to besides the arduous duties that ought to belong to the post of Harbour Officer.

THE LOAN FOR THE TOOLSEE WATER SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Bench of Justices asked Government for a loan of five lakhs of rupees for the execution of the Toolsee water project. This application was made by the Clerk of the Peace in accordance with a resolution, a unanimous resolution, of the Bench. As far as I can gather, nothing was said about the general features or details of the scheme in the application of the Clerk. Government knew, in a general way, what the work was intended to be; it also knew that there was some difference of opinion in regard to details between the Acting Municipal Engineer and Mr. Ormiston, the professional referee of the Bench; and knew, too, that the Commissioner supported the views of his subordinate and rejected those of Mr. Ormiston. At least, when the question was before the Bench, the Commissioner told the Justices in a quiet way that he preferred Mr. Walton's four-lakh scheme to Mr. Ormiston's five-lakh scheme. Mr. Maclean, being desirous that the decision of the Bench in the selection of a particular scheme should be placed beyond all doubt, put the question very distinctly to the Bench, pointing out at the same time the main differences in the works as well as the cost of Mr. Walton's (the Commissioner's) and Mr. Ormiston's scheme, and with open eyes the resolution was passed to adopt the water scheme with Mr. Ormiston's alterations, additions, and modifications. This seemed to be all plain sailing; the Bench elected a professional referee, and was resolved to abide by his advice. How the Justices could have followed any other course, nobody has attempted to point out. Either Mr. Walton or Mr. Ormiston must be the professional guide of the Bench; if these *authorities* differed in opinion, it was only reasonable that the elected referee should carry the Bench with him. It is not clear whether the Commissioner comes in as one of the authorities on our water-supply; it is enough, however, to know that he holds very strong opinions—opinions stronger even than those of Mr. Ormiston—as I shall presently show.

As I remarked in my former letter, by one of those coincidences which can only be described as marvellous, Government granted a loan of four lakhs instead of five, and the communication of the intelligence of the sanction of the loan was unaccompanied by any explanation of the views of Government, or the reasons which induced it to limit the loan to a sum which was inadequate to carry out the scheme that was adopted by the Bench. The most strange part of this loan business is that nobody can tell how it was that Government hit upon the sum of four lakhs instead of five. Common courtesy (a non-existent virtue, apparently, in the Administration) and the rules of business required that a representation should have been made by Government to the Bench of the disapproval of the water-scheme as sanctioned, and the approval of the scheme of the Commissioner, with a few words of explanation of the views of Government. No such courtesy was shown, and up to the present moment not the shadow of a reason has been given for diminishing the amount of the loan that was asked for. Government may be better judges of the municipal requirements of the city than the Justices. Let the past, Vehar water works included, speak for itself: I care not to enter upon the discussion of this point, as your correspondent "J." has promised to elucidate it as the last vital act of the present Administration, and I hope he will keep his word. To Government, ready to help the city and anxious to explain its reasons for running counter to the wishes of the Bench, a respectful hearing would have been given and a willing assent accorded. But the Fates are against Government, and a happy issue out of a difficulty was not to be. The gods were influencing the councils of the State, and *muddle* was to be the result—a little more muddle than there was before, that's all! Everybody stared at everybody else with features of anxious enquiry, but nobody knew anything about the water loan. The scene was superb!

And now comes the other great fact in connection with the Toolsee loan, namely—I quote Mr. Hope in the *Gazette*:—"If I am consulted by Government on the question, I shall feel it my duty to represent that the sum of apparently five lakhs, but in reality nine or eight and a-half, ought not on any account to be sanctioned." This is the first that has been heard of Mr. Ormiston's project requiring nine lakhs for its execution. The information must be new as near to the Commissioner as it is to the public; it either had not been unfolded in anybody's brain before the 11th of January last, or if it had, it was kept back at a time when it would have been of the utmost service to the Bench. This information is to be used *now* to turn the tide against Mr. Ormiston and the Bench. Why not have used it *then*? But is it reliable information which the Commissioner possesses about the cost of Mr. Ormiston's Toolsee scheme? If so, why not publish it? Mr. Ormiston is not the man to frame his estimates upon aërial levels or under the shady lines of the forest mango tree. Moreover, if I have gauged him aright, he will be ready to execute what he says can be done. The actual offers of contractors which the Commissioner may possess will suffer considerable correction, as Mr. Hope will have learned during the last six weeks. Not to prolong this part of my subject, I would ask to see the estimates of the Toolsee project showing a required expenditure of nine lakhs. As at present set forth, the statement is quite unsupported.

A representation to Government that nine or eight and a-half lakhs should on no account be sanctioned is merely a puff. It is presumed that Government will or must be guided by its servant against the advice of its own talented Chief Engineer. Wonderful occurrences are daily taking place in the world, as our friend Captain Enoch would say; Napoleon may succeed to the Baroda gaddee, and Bismarck become Governor General of India, and why not the less amazing event of Government deciding a question of engineering on the advice of a Civil Servant in opposition to a trained, qualified, and eminently practical Engineer? Evidently there are some who look forward to such a consummation with considerable faith. It remains to be seen how the question will be decided by Government. Somebody is in a very awkward, if not ridiculous, position. Meanwhile, the Toolsee plans are being prepared, the estimates are being framed, and a whole season is being lost. The anticipations of the rate-payers have culminated in disappointment, and the talk is that the public, like the Bench of Justices, are over-ridden with masters, while there are no servants anywhere.

You Senhor! and I Senhor!
Then who's to pull the boat ashore?

RATE-PAYER.

THE REV. D. C. BOYD AND THE REV. W. TAYLOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Theological controversy is out of place in a secular newspaper, and were it only a theological matter that has been at issue between the gentlemen whose names appear I would not ask for room to speak on the subject in your paper. But there is more in it than mere theology—common sense and common fairness are involved; and it is only fair that Mr. Boyd should know that true and honest Christian men and women deem the aspersion cast on him by "M."—when he speaks of "Mr. Boyd" trying to persuade himself that he made a *bona fide* and timely tender of his church to Mr. Taylor"—ungentlemanly and unchristian.

Suffice me to indicate how the position stands in the eyes of plain men who look at things without theological bias. On the 12th November, appeared in Bombay Mr. Taylor, a self-constituted evangelist. He commenced preaching in various parts of the town, and the Christian public welcomed his preaching and many wished him God-speed in his earnest and, in its special way, eloquent ministry. Many members of many Christian congregations joined in the services, and many of the office-bearers and ministers of congregations listened to him with pleasure, though they deemed him eccentric.

But it seems that he expected more than this. He expected that the clergy were all to open their churches to him and allow him to pursue his methods in their congregation and that everybody was to rally to him, old and young. One of his friends, the worthy editor of the *Guardian*, went the length of mildly, and in his own peculiarly sarcastic manner, cautioning those who did not at once adopt Mr. Taylor—"We do not envy them what they would get by standing aloof." And great surprise was expressed by the same writer at the coldness of certain persons who were designated by himself "pillars of the church." Now this Mr. Taylor is an envangelist who belongs, it seems, to the "*Methodist Episcopal Church.*" He has been in the practice of holding "Revival" services, at which after he has preached he calls for the "testimony" of the "seekers" and of the "converted," and at his meetings all kinds of "experiences" are confessed by old men and maidens, young men and children, and all kinds of prayers offered up. This is the *method* which he has followed in Bombay, though it seems he prescribes no "modes." The Bombay churches, seeing his Bombay method, disapproved of certain portions thereof, as they had a perfect right to do. Mr. Taylor and his friends, on their own showing, have no right to dictate a mode, for they say they prescribe none. The Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the Free Church of Scotland have certainly as much right to pursue their work of declaring the Gospel in their way as Mr. Taylor has to do so in his. Unless Mr. Taylor claims a monopoly of the Holy Spirit, and the right to say how the Spirit is to work, how dares he to deny that the minister and officers of the Free Church may not have been guided by the Spirit too. Who is to judge? Their method may be the true one.

To the logical mind Mr. Taylor assumes too much; and to the common-sense man it appears a little too much to expect that a preacher with all the crotchets and peculiarities of Mr. Taylor should come into a city like Bombay and expect everybody to fall at once into his ways. He and his party seem to claim the rights of infallibility. Am I to be condemned by inference if I don't accept the Gospel according to Mr. Taylor—if I don't quit my own methods and take his—if I don't accept the gift of the Spirit as he applies it? If I can be saved without doing this, why asperse me for adhering to my own method—as the Free Church has done to theirs?

But there is another light in which this may be viewed. The ministers of the place who have not adopted Mr. Taylor are held up as examples of intolerance and as lacking charity. But what to the public eye has been the progress of Mr. Taylor's "*method?*" At first he was to help all the churches. [There was of course nothing presumptuous or meddlesome in that!] He was to get all the ministers to help him. [It was their duty to do so of course.] But what is the end? It is that this pastor with no method, and who was to help all the churches, has founded a *Methodist Episcopal Church*, with all its ultra formalism of "General Rules," "Fellowship Bonds," &c., &c. In fact he has founded the most ritualistic church in Bombay. Did Mr. Taylor really expect that the ministers of all the other churches were to lay aside *all* their experiences, conscientious feelings, and church methods to rally round him, while he so preached as to lead men to adopt the narrow creed and method of this new church! This were expecting men to join in pulling down their own work, with a vengeance! The method in which this new sect has been formed in the city is singular. We have heard of domiciliary visitations of members of old and established congregations. We have heard of little children being invited to come to meet members of the sect alone in the strange places to be catechised as to their souls. We have heard of the work of other clergymen being tampered with by zealous but ignorant men, led away by the proverbial zeal of the new proselyte. These things *may* be excrescences on a good work, but while such things are, it ill-becomes "M." or any member of the new sect to attack Mr. Taylor for disingenuous reply.

But we forgot—All these things are to be explained by the dogma that they that do them are guided by the Spirit and must therefore be right. When this is maintained in the way it is by those who follow Mr. Taylor, argument ceases to be of avail. When you find a man asserting of his sect *we* employ the simple pressure applied by the Holy Spirit—and that there are prophetic gifts now in his church—you need not argue with them. I do not wonder, with a creed like this, that one who emphatically declares that he employs no method and prescribes no mode, but who founds an *Episcopal Methodist Church* for his proselytes and allows them to compass the island, to fill its benches, should expect the members of other churches to help him; but I must say that common sense tells us that had all those expected adopted him and his methods they would have been among the silliest of men. The clergy are soft enough, but yet not so soft as this!

It is now high time to protest against the spiritual assumption of Mr. Taylor and his sect. How do they know that their method is the method of the Spirit? They look into their self-consciousness and find it so; do they? But so may the members of other churches condemned by them for not joining in their peculiar work. Why are Mr. Boyd and his office-bearers to be precluded from claiming also divine guidance? We should all remember that in these days the claim to a monopoly of Spiritual guidance is easily made. The *reductio ad absurdum* is the best argument here. The Roman Catholics make it; the Ritualists make it; the American Jumpers make it; and so did Shere Ali at the Andamans. A little religious modesty might not be out of place among us. Many good men rejoiced in Mr. Taylor's work, as calculated to do good among the less refined and more ignorant of the population, but many, and among others the writer of this, sorrows to see the separation, bigotry and self-righteousness which have heaped themselves on what might have been a blessing to Bombay.

CRUCIFER.

The laziest man in America is claimed by Madison, Ind. He has applied for the position of a railroad *sleeper*.

Jonathan Briggs, of New York, has a memory so long, that he is obliged to tie it in a knot to carry it about with him.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Practical Education in Guzerat.—We learn that the Director of Public Instruction contemplates opening evening classes in several parts of Guzerat for the education of artizan and working classes.

Missing Hoondies.—Three hoondies, for Rs. 1,200, Rs. 300, and Rs. 111 respectively, were found by a policeman on Tuesday, on the road, who made them over to the Commissioner of Police.

Assault on Board Ship.—The second mate of the ship Oberon, Mr. Robinson, was yesterday fined by the Senior Magistrate five rupees, for committing an assault against the person of John Kelsey, a seaman of the ship.

Inquest.—On Sunday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Apollo Bunder concerning the death of a Mussulman, whose body was found floating in the harbour that morning. The inquest has been adjourned till to-day.

The Thakore of Mansa.—A native paper states that a disagreement prevails between the Thakore of Mansa and his ryots, and it advises the Thakore to make up the disagreement by the aid of an educated and discreet kharbari.

French Leave.—James Burton, a seaman of the ship Westminster, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with absenting himself without leave, and was sentenced to three days' imprisonment, and then to be sent on board.

Suspected of Theft.—A Hindoo named Babajee Arjoon was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a piece of sandal-wood, reasonably suspected of being stolen, and was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

Death from Drowning.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday touching the death of a Portuguese, whose body was found in a well by the police on Sunday. The jury found that the man's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a well.

Theft of a Gold Bangle.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced one Akbar Goolam Hoossein, an incorrigible thief, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a gold bangle, of the value of Rs. 48, from the person of a child, the property of Jethabhoy Cooverjee.

Death from Burns.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Upper Mahim concerning the death of a Hindoo girl named Luxmee, aged about fourteen years. The jury came to the conclusion that the girl had died from injuries received by her saree having accidentally caught fire.

Sattara.—We are sorry to learn from Sattara that small-pox is prevailing to a considerable extent in that city. We are informed that it is also prevailing in our own city and that there have been several deaths from it as well as from fever and dysentery during the past week.—*Deccan Herald.*

Victoria Theatrical Company.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that the members of the above company give a special performance to-night for families only. The charming play of "Goolay-Bukavlee" will be produced for the twelfth time, to be followed by a local farce.

Assault.—A Mussulman named Ebrahim Shaik Fureed was yesterday charged before the Acting Second Magistrate with committing an assault against the person of one Taj Mahomed, and was on conviction sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

A Refractory Seaman.—In the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, Thomas Palmer, a seaman of the ship Camperdown, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident.—On Tuesday while H. E. the Governor was going in the direction of the Fort with his body-guards, and when near the Byculla Railway Bridge, one of the guard's horses became restive and threw his rider on the ground. The guard, who received some injuries, was picked up, placed in a buggy, and taken home.

The Assassination of Lord Mayo.—The other day a meeting of the principal Hindoo inhabitants of Ahmedabad was held at the Hemabhoy Institute, when among other things it was resolved to write a letter to Lady Mayo, expressing their sympathy and regret for the untimely end of the late lamented Viceroy of India.

Mr. Hope's Geography.—The *Gujerat Friend* states that many territorial changes have occurred since the school book of geography taught in the Gujerat schools was prepared by Mr. T. C. Hope, our Acting Municipal Commissioner, and requests the Educational Department to make the necessary alterations before the next edition is struck off.

Attempt to Commit Murder at Ahmedabad.—A few days ago a Hindoo went to Ahmedabad by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. When he alighted at the station, three Hindoos, who had gone by the same train, followed him, and seriously stabbed him with a knife. They then looted him of about Rs. 500 and ran away. The culprits have not yet been arrested.

The *Delhi Gazette* is sorry to learn that the case of Captain C. H. Coghlan, formerly a Captain in the late Bengal Fusiliers, and since trading as a cigar importer in Fenchurch Street and elsewhere, in partnership with Messrs. Wilkinson, Choffins and Coghlan, has been a considerable time before the Bankruptcy Court. Six of the creditors, we read, are residents of Bombay.

A Stamping Invention.—Messrs. Soundy have just shown us a stamp which has novelty as well as the merit of extreme handiness. The letters are raised in indiarubber, and the advantage they possess over letters of brass is that they easily take on ink and make with very slight pressure a clear and beautiful impression. In mercantile offices this patent of Mr. Statson, the inventor, should prove of great service.

The Full-power Magistrate of Ahmedabad.—One of the Ahmedabad papers praises Mr. Fulton, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, for his discrimination in deciding certain cases of Municipal offences taken before him. Mr. Fulton's opinion is that unless the Municipality provides the people with means of avoiding the commission of certain acts at certain places, it cannot successfully prosecute them for committing those acts.

The Fire in the Native Town.—Yesterday an adjourned inquest was held at the Coroner's office, Rampart Row, on the bodies of Manoovuralli Kanjeebhoy and Fatmaboo, woman, husband and wife, who were burnt to death in the fire that took place in Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street on Sunday morning. The jury upon the evidence came to the following conclusion :—"That the deceased were burnt to death during the conflagration of the house in which they resided, but that there is no evidence to show how the fire originated."

The Municipal Commissioner in Court.—Mr. T. C. Hope, Acting Municipal Commissioner, yesterday sued, in the Small Causes Court, Mr. Venavekrow Hurrychund, solicitor, for and on behalf of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, to recover Rs. 791-5-8, being the amount due for rates and taxes. Mr. Leathes, of Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared for the Municipality; Mr. Khunderao for the defendant. The claim was admitted, and Judge O'Leary, before whom the case was called for hearing, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount and costs, to be paid by monthly instalments of Rs. 200.

Can he Work?—A Case for the Doctor.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Acting Second Magistrate, a seaman of the ship Salsette, named Alfred Goldsmith, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. Prisoner complained that he had been suffering from night blindness, and could not work. The captain stated that the man had been examined at his request by Dr. Anderson, who certified that he was able to work; and that he did not suffer from night blindness. The magistrate ordered the seaman to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

Thanksgiving Services.—A special thanksgiving service for the restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales took place on Tuesday last, at the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount, Bandora. The solemn High Mass commenced at 10 A.M. precisely, with an eloquent and tasteful sermon preached by the Rev. Father Nicholas de Silva, and the whole concluded with a solemn benediction and Te Deum.——A special service was held at the Prarathana Somaj Hall in Girgaum on Tuesday, at 5 P.M., to offer prayers to the Almighty for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The hall was crowded, and the visitors were gratified to see a few native ladies gracing the occasion by their presence and taking a part in singing the hymns, specially composed for the auspicious day by a member of the Somaj. The service, which was in Marathi, was conducted by Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkur, M. A., who delivered an eloquent discourse on the effectiveness of prayer, commencing with the text from Tookaram—"Let the faithful in time of need and difficulty seek God." Last night the Suratee caste, from which our supply of servants is chiefly drawn, was held in the Suratees' Temple, Byculla.

A Vexatious Charge.—A "Wigging" to Somebody.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate, a Hindoo labourer, named Pandoo Sewajee, was charged at the instance of Mr. George Ingle, Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine, with removing or carrying away a quantity of rock or stone from the bank or shore at Colaba within the limits of the port of Bombay without the permission of the Conservator of the Port, contrary to section 40 of Act 22 of 1855. The case was called on about 11 o'clock, when Mr. Ingle did not answer to his name, and the magistrate postponed the case for a short time. Mr. Ingle, on a European constable being sent to the Dockyard for him, said it was not convenient for him to go to the Police Court. The magistrate thereupon took the evidence of the policeman in whose custody the prisoner was given on Tuesday. The sepoy stated that he knew nothing of the case. The magistrate thereupon discharged the prisoner and strongly animadverted on the conduct of Mr. Ingle, who had, he observed, no right to give a man in custody and afterwards to refrain from prosecuting the charge. He considered Mr. Ingle's conduct deserving of much blame, and his reason for not appearing to prosecute as it was not convenient for him to leave his office was, Mr. Dosabhoy observed, simply impertinence on his part.

HIGH COURT.—29th February.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

224-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gungbai, widow, v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Manisty and Fletcher—(Part heard).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SHORT CAUSES.

296-71—G. J. Mody—Framjee Pestonjee Naladaran v. Dosibai, widow—P. Dinshaw.

703-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass v. Suchmuputsing Purtabsing—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

756-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Roopchund Hazarimull—D. S. Garud.

757-71—In person—Marwadi Kushna Kunaji B. A., &c. and others v. Teli Adamjee Ebramjee—No appearance.

789-71—Khunderao Morojee—Radhabai, widow, v. Madhowrao Dinnanath and another—No appearance.

795-71—C. T yabjee—Abdool Ally Nooroodin and another v. D. Reid and another—No appearance.

30-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Naginbhoy Dayabhoy and another v. Vullubhoy Toolseydass—No appearance.

36-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation v. The Rutnagherry Saw Mills Company—No appearance.

40-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Willis and others v. Chuggonbhoy Munsookbhoy—No appearance.

43-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—The Prince of Wales Press Company v. Jewraj Muccoondass and another—No appearance.

44-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Nagurdass Sobhagdass v. Nanbai, widow—No appearance.

46-72—Munshi—Khetsey Oodhoy v.—Tucker Doongersey Luljee—No appearance.

49-72—Jefferson and Payne—Bhugoobhai Premchund v. John Morton Drennan—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

280-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee v. Jadowjee Curson and another—Jefferson and Payne, (Part heard.)

563-70—C. Tyabji—Lalloobhoy Bappoobhoy v. Mancooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

32-71—Craig, Lynch, and Owen—Byramjee Eduljee v. Nanabhoy Jeewanje—G. J. Mody.

90-71—Mansty and Fletcher—Coostna Curma and others v. Damodhur Panduring—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

Messrs. Rubattino and Co.'s Steamer Arabia left Genoa for Bombay on the 24th instant.

The ship Mindora, 970 tons, Captain James Moddrel, arrival yesterday from Liverpool (October 1) with a cargo 1,407 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, & Co.

The s.s. Harold, 704 tons, Captain R. Mosey, arrived yesterday from Venice (January 26th), via the Suez Canal, in ballast. She touched Port Said, and is consigned to Messrs. King & Co.

The s. s. Dilston Castle, 1,031 tons, Captain Thomas Hunter, arrived yesterday from London (January 25), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh.

The turret ship Magdala, at present in dock, has had two guns put on board successfully. The Dalhousie, which was in the other dock, left yesterday, and it is expected that she will be engaged during the next few days in taking a battery of troops to Kurrachee. The gun vessel Magpie will take the Dalhousie's place on the slips.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Pekin, Captain W. Woolcott, arrived yesterday morning with the China and Australian Mails. She sailed from Shanghai on the 2nd instant, arrived at Hongkong on the 5th, sailed [illegible] 14th, sailed from Singapore on the 15th, touched at Penang on the 17th, and arrived at Galle on the 22nd. She sailed from Galle for Bombay on the 24th. She brought a cargo of 8 boxes gold bars, 68 boxes dollars, 2 boxes silver coins, 8 boxes gold coins, 6 boxes specie, 1,287 packages tea, 2,485 bags sugar, 1,439 tubs sugar-candy, 268 packages benjamin, 400 packages cassia, &c., and the following passengers :—

From Hongkong—Mr. Setna and servant.
From Melbourne—Mrs. Hill and child, Mr. Wagner, Mr. Joshua, Captain and Mrs. Hume, Miss Hunt, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Wileman, Mr. McMillan, Colonel Ballard, Mrs. Moss and four children and servant.
From King George's Sound—Mr. E. Evans.
From Galle—Master Manass, and four natives, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Miss Wills and male servant.
From Sydney—Mr. John King, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Butler Johnston, M. P., and male servant, Dr. Godson, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Lewis.

THE TOOLSEE SCHEME.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 28th February 1872.

To the Clerk of the Peace.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 26th inst., I have the honour to state that complete plans of the Toolsee Scheme as first designed are ready, but that they cannot be modified according to the scheme adopted by the Bench on the 11th ultimo, until I receive from Mr. Ormiston the information asked for in my letter No. 348 of the 12th idem. On being favoured with this, the necessary alterations shall be made as soon as possible, and the tenders to be received on the 4th proximo will enable reliable estimates to be framed.

At the same time I beg that it may be distinctly understood that the absence of the plans and estimates, arising from the cause above referred to, does not in any way prevent the active prosecution of the preliminary arrangements, such as acquisition of the land, selection of a contractor, and collection of materials, which are immediately indispensable if anything is to be done, on any scheme, before next rains.—I have, &c.,

T. C. Hope,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

SIND AFFAIRS.

NEWS REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH FEB.

Political Department, Commissioner's Office,
Camp Jacobabad, 17th February 1872.

Darogha Attah Mahomed has gone to Khelat after making peace and leaving Ali Jan with ten men in Torbut. The Beloochees have dispersed, and the country is quiet. Meer Bhayan Khan, the Gitchkee Chief, residing in the valley of Kedj, now rules. He is a subject of Khelat.

The Perso Belooch boundary expedition under Major St. John is at Pisheen, but their progress is retarded by heavy floods.

Major-General Pollock entered Afghanistan, at Pisheen, on the 30th January last. He left Jacobabad on the 8th January, Khozdar 18th, Khelat 25th, and Quettah on the 29th, and proceeded on with the Afghan Commissioner towards Candahar. The Wukkeel's son who accompanied General Pollock to Quettah has returned to Jacobabad and reports that there is not the slightest truth in the rumour that the General's baggage had been fired upon, no mention of any such circumstance having been made in the course of their journey, and this has been corroborated by letter from General Pollock himself.

His Highness the Khan proposes to leave Khelat very shortly to be present at a conference with the Commissioner in Sind for the consideration of the points of difference between His Highness the Khan and the lately rebellious Sirdars. Since the dismissal of their forces by the Sirdars, perfect quiet exists in Cutchee.

(Sd.) W. L. Merewether, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE VICEROY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—The Government of India has done well to publish a full narrative of the lamented assassination of the late Viceroy. Nothing is better calculated to allay anxiety. It is to be hoped that the same course will be followed in connexion with the assassin's trial. The following are points on which information is anxiously looked for :—(1.) One of the first reports said that the man rushed through the guard from behind a mass of stones. This was not afterwards repeated. Was there any such mass or stones, and was any such rush made? General Stewart distinctly says that the moment before, no one, so far as he can remember, was visible on the pier. (2.) How many torch-bearers were there, who were they, and by whom were they selected for the duty? (3.) Has the extraordinary coincidence of *all* of the torches having gone out simultaneously, been satisfactorily explained? and were *all* the torch-bearers fully accounted for, after the assassin was secured? (4.) Is it positively certain that the assassin or assassins (for *two* have been mentioned) were not torch-bearers, and that the torches were not purposely extinguished? (5.) What was the drift of the murderer's remark that he would confess if any of the surrounding gentlemen would say that he saw the blows struck? Does this not point to the belief on the assassin's part that the blows were struck after the torches were put out? Were these questions sifted and answered, we should be better able to judge whether there was a conspiracy or not. Intelligent Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen decline to believe that others are not concerned.

T. S. T.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RE VISHWANATH HURRICHUNDERJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, when an enquiry into the abovementioned case was resumed. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the Official Assignee, and Mr. Starling for Sumitrabaee, the insolvent's daughter-in-law.

The case came before the Court in this way. Insolvent obtained the benefit of the Act about ten years ago. In November last he obtained a cheque for Rs. 16,436 from the Commissioner of the High Court as his share of some ancestral property; but instead of making it over to Mr. Gamble, Official Assignee of his estate, he cashed the cheque at the New Bank of Bombay and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. At the instance of the Official Assignee he was taken up for contempt of the vesting order of the Court and was kept in jail about three weeks. On his application since then, the Commissioner commenced an inquiry into the alleged contempt, and explanations were given on behalf of insolvent. These explanations were to the effect that insolvent, after cashing the cheque, paid a portion of the money to compromise with some of his creditors, and kept ten notes of Rs. 1,000 each with his daughter-in-law for safe custody; and that she afterwards refused to give up the money. The Official Assignee subsequently obtained a rule *nisi* against Sumitrabaee, insolvent's daughter-in-law, calling upon her to show cause why she should not give up the Rs. 10,000 to the Official Assignee for the benefit of the insolvent's creditors. Evidence on behalf of the insolvent, and rebutting evidence on behalf of Sumitrabaee, was adduced at considerable length at previous sittings of the Court.

Mr. Starling yesterday addressed the Court on the evidence, urging that Vishwanath's evidence was not of any value, and that, looked at by itself, apart from the evidence of the other witnesses, it was worthless. The witnesses called by him were perfectly willing to help him in any scheme he might suggest. The ten thousand rupees had disappeared; but it was far more probable that insolvent's son-in-law, Madhowrao, who suddenly left Bombay, had the money in his possession than that insolvent entrusted them to Sumitrabaee. Atmaram's son cashed one of the thousand rupee notes, which he had received from insolvent in payment for a debt due to him. But the proof stopped where it naturally ought to stop if the evidence of Sumitrabaee, her father, and her brother be true. There was no evidence as to any other note. The story told by Vishwanath's witnesses was a very extraordinary and incredible one. The learned counsel asked the Commissioner to say upon the evidence that the ten notes had never been in the possession of Sumitrabaee. He concluded with asking the Court to discharge the rule.

Mr. Marriott, on the other hand, asked the Commissioner to make the rule absolute. Whatever Vishwanath's intention was in drawing the money from Mr. Fox's office, it was not to defraud his creditors, for, soon after he got it, he set to compromising with his creditors. The story told by the witnesses for the other side was incredible, that, although Vishwanath was in the habit of going to the house of his daughter-in-law, he never saw or spoke to her. It was clear Atmaram was telling a falsehood when he said there was a complete separation between the two families for more than two years and a half. Another important misstatement by him was to the effect that Vishwanath came to his house at noon on 27th November 1871 to ask for a loan. These circumstances threw great discredit on the rest of Atmaram's evidence. The fact that one note for Rs. 1,000, one of those received by Vishwanath from the New Bank of Bombay, was cashed in January last by Atmaram's son, was another material circumstance in favour of the learned counsel's client.

The Commissioner said the rule that went out was that Sumitrabaee should pay the Rs. 10,000 to the Official Assignee, and asked under what section of the Act Mr. Marriott applied for the Court's order.

Mr. Marriott said he applied under section 36, and submitted that upon the evidence the rule should be made absolute.

Mr. Justice Gibbs, in giving judgment in the matter, said that Vishwanath became insolvent in 1862 and got his discharge under section 47 of the Act, but did not get a further discharge under section 60. The consequence of not getting a discharge under section 60 was, that all his subsequent property became liable to be seized by the Official Assignee for the benefit of his creditors. Nothing further was known until November 1871, when the Official Assignee was informed that insolvent had received a sum of about Rs. 16,000 as his share of some ancestral property, and that on the 24th November 1871 he got a cheque for the amount from Mr. Fox, the Commissioner of the High Court. This information was received on the morning or in the evening of the 24th November; and on the morning of the 25th, an application for an attachment against Vishwanath was made, at the instance of the Official Assignee, to Sir Charles Sargent in chambers. The bailiff did not succeed with the attachment for some time; but on the 10th January last, insolvent was brought and placed before him (Mr. Justice Gibbs) to answer a charge of contempt of Court, in having drawn money from the office of the Commissioner in contravention of the vesting order made in his case. He admitted that he had received the money, and stated that he used a portion of it in compromising with some of his creditors, that he paid Rs. 2,000 which he owed Atmaram Morojee, his son's father-in-law, and that he gave the balance of Rs. 10,000 to Sumitrabaee, his daughter-in-law, for safe custody, telling her he should want it back in a few days to compromise with his other creditors, and that, after that was done, the balance would remain for the benefit of the family. On that statement of Vishwanath, Sumitrabaee was called upon by a rule *nisi*, issued against her, to show cause why she should not hand over to the Official Assignee the sum of Rs. 10,000 received by her from [illegible] on the 24th January 1872, when she deposed that she had resided with her father during the last two years and a half; that she knew nothing of the money; that during the two years and a half she had never seen her father-in-law Vishwanath; nor had she at any time during that period been with her husband. The case was adjourned and was called on again on the 31st January last, when Vishwanath and his witnesses were examined. Their evidence was to the effect that Vishwanath, having cashed the cheque at the New Bank of Bombay, went with his friend Eduljee Dadabhoy and his cousin-brother to Atmaram Morojee's house. He went inside the house while Eduljee and the other man remained outside in the verandah and could see what took place. Sumitrabaee was called into an inner room, and his (Vishwanath's) witnesses testified to his begging her to give him Rs. 3,000 out of the Rs. 10,000 he had given her, that he laid his *puggree* at her feet, but that she remained obdurate and would not give him anything. The evidence as to the deposit of the Rs. 10,000 with her was that of Vishwanath and Eduljee. They said they went to Atmaram's house on the 24th November 1871, and that Vishwanath paid Rs. 2,000 to Atmaram and the balance of Rs. 10,000 to Sumitrabaee. The latter sum consisted of ten currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. Two of these notes have been identified by their numbers. One was cashed by Eduljee and the other by Atmaram's son, Dadajee. No evidence was called as to the other notes. His Lordship said he must say this, that, although he felt doubtful, his mind was at first in favour of the truth of insolvent's story; and he must say that the opinion he formed in the early part of the enquiry he subsequently found strengthened by the way in which Atmaram Morojee and his son gave their evidence. The learned counsel for insolvent having commented upon that evidence at length, his Lordship did not consider it necessary to go over it again. One thing, however, that struck his Lordship was the statement of Atmaram that insolvent came to his house to borrow Rs. 3,000 of him. That statement was improbable, as Vishwanath had drawn a large sum from the Commissioner's office; and the probability, on the contrary, was that he went to demand Rs. 3,000 out of the ten thousand he gave Sumitrabaee. Atmaram's story appeared to be absurd under the circumstances. The discrepancies in his evidence and that of his son were very great. Although they stated that Sumitrabaee had not left her father's house for more than two years and a half, &c., yet her brother Dadajee, in cross-examination, let out that she is in the family way. His Lordship came to the conclusion that Vishwanath's story was true. The rule *nisi* was, therefore, made absolute with costs.

NOTES ON A TRIP TO MELBOURNE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, 25th Dec. 1871.

I need not tell you anything of our trip so far as Galle, but may begin by telling you that after leaving that place we had strong S. E. trade winds, with a heavy sea, and as we were going S. E. the wind and weather were against us. The steamer's bottom was in need of cleaning, and, having to burn more coals than usual, we ran short and put into Freemantle, a colony of West Australia, where we were supplied with sufficient coal to take us to the port we sailed for, namely, King George's Sound. Before making Freemantle, in latitude 105 east and 29 south, we saw the eclipse of the sun on 12th December. I saw it well through a pair of green spectacles. Freemantle, being almost wholly a convict settlement, is seldom visited, and therefore I will give you some account of what I heard and saw. Freemantle is the port of Western Australia, at the mouth of the Swan River, the population about 2,000, convicts (men) in gaol 550, and has a bar harbour with about 3 feet at low water. After you have crossed the bar, and gone under a fine timber bridge made of unsquared trees and built by the convicts, the river deepens and widens out, having 5 fathoms in some places. On one of the islands in the bay, a prison is being built for black prisoners; in the meantime, the darkies are confined on the island, which no one is allowed to visit, and spend their time in catching 'possums. Children here are obliged to go to school till they are sixteen years of age. I was told that they have no poor here, the only persons who don't get on being drunkards. When we were there, Freemantle had half-a-dozen vessels in the harbour. It imports general cargo (no coals, as wood is the usual fuel), and exports sandalwood to China, as well as other timber, and about 5,000 bales of wool annually. During the past ten years, only three steamers have been here—a P. and O. steamer for coal, the Galatea, also for coals, and ourselves. We took all the coal remaining of a cargo put there seven years ago, so that if any one else goes there for coal they won't get any. A man-of-war was there also, wanting coal, but as the precious article belonged to the P. and O., we were served first, and H.M.S. Cossack had to go without it. We arrived at day-break, and during the process of coaling went up this river, 12 miles, in the steamer Lady Sterling to Perth, the capital of Western Australia, and were landed at a pier. There are several piers built out into the river, which here makes a large bend and looks like an inland sea. Perth has about 5,000 inhabitants, and several fine buildings reared by convict labour. The barracks where the pensioners reside, who act as convict warders, is a fine brick building, so is the Town Hall and also Government House, all recently put up. The finest church crowning a hill I mistook for the Cathedral, and entering the open door found a woman on her knees before a statue of Holy Mary the Mother of God, flanked on one side by a statue of the Madonna and Child, and on the other side by a statue of somebody else, a saint I have no doubt. In the doorway there were notices of, "Of your charity, pray for the soul of So-and so." Each convict has a number stamped on his white jimcrow hat and wears a striped regatta shirt with moleskin trousers. They eyed me with a sullen, downcast look. When they go out of the prison to labour, a warder or warders goes with them. I asked one of the keepers if the convicts (the prison here is about the same size as the one at Freemantle) never ran away. He replied that they could not, as all the place is a prison. Certainly, I think they run a small chance of escaping the warders; and the jungle, or bush, is so dense here that to get through it is almost impossible, and beyond, for hundreds of miles, between this and any other division of the colony there is no water to be had. Besides, any one who has resided in Western Australia arriving at any other part of the country has to shew a ticket specifying that he is a free man. At Perth, the ticket-of-leave Redpath and the ticket-of-leave Beresford, a brother of the present Marquis of Waterford, are engaged writing for the newspapers. Redpath is allowed a certain sum by his wife yearly, and is said to be very comfortable. There are no soldiers here, the warders being, as I have already stated, pensioners, from the Indian Army chiefly, who get an increased allowance from Government (what Government I know not), and sometimes a grant of land. Government House puts Parell quite into the background. Dwelling houses here, as in other parts of Australia, have verandahs. Perth has a Mechanics' Institute consisting of centre room fitted up as a theatre, one side room a library, and the other a museum well stocked. There are in it some cotton specimens grown on the flats forty miles off, also copper and lead. This colony is rich in metals; but it is said they can't pay working expenses; cost of labour, I suppose, being the drawback.

A person who has lived in Rio de Janeiro, Naples, and Paris, says Melbourne is the most beautiful city he has yet seen, and that he would prefer to live in Melbourne before any of the above named places. The thermometer has been at 160 in the sun, 110 in the shade lately, but it is different from Bombay. This is the height of summer, Christmas though it be. A walk through the Treasury and Fitzroy Gardens is quite enchanting; there is so much of home and so much of the East blended in the trees and flowers. The famous fern tree stands as high as the plantain tree of Bombay, and resembles it very much—the leaves spreading out like the plantain leaves, only they are beautiful ferns. The buildings are magnificent, the Post Office, Treasury, and Town Hall, especially. The Custom House and Houses of Parliament are unfinished, waiting to have a fine front put on when money is more plentiful, I presume. We were landed by a small steamer right in the centre of the city, having taken two hours to come up the river, alongside the pier of which the steamer lay. In the town of Melbourne every second house seems to be a hotel or boarding house. Two churches to one beer house is said to be true of the colonies. Churches are certainly very thickly planted in Melbourne. Standing at Parliament House one could strike five or six with a stone.

CUTTACK'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE LATE VICEROY.

Had Lord Mayo lived to visit Cuttack, he would probably have seen enough to make him more desirous than ever, if that were possible, to open up the province. Among the most striking features of the visit must have been classed the gathering of the native notables. Rajahs, with pedigrees as long as their following, came trooping in from states and principalities in the hills, whose very names were unknown save to the oldest clerks in the Commissioner's office, and filled the city with crowds of uncouth men and stately elephants. Never was such a gathering seen before—not even in Cuttack itself. The prices in the bazaar were sensibly affected, but, for all that, Cuttack had resolved to do itself honour. The city no sooner saw the great durbar tent pitched than it put on a holiday garb, and decked the route along which the cortage was to pass with exceeding taste, and with a general happy effect that was most pleasing. The Commissioner and the leading men of the province had gone to receive the noble visitor at False Point, and all was expectation, when an express arrived from Mr. Ravenshaw giving the terrible news. The gloom that at once fell upon all classes cannot be described. The gay preparations were regarded as a mockery. The chiefs met the Commissioner, and subsequently, at the suggestion of the Maharajah of Dhenkanal—a magnate who is said to possess a veritable gold mine on his estate—the assembled chiefs subscribed for a memorial to the Viceroy. About Rs. 25,000 were subscribed for on the spot, and it was understood that a Mayo Scholarship in the University should form part of the scheme. This is as it should be. The act was the spontaneous tribute of the chiefs to the memory of a man who had shown he had their welfare at heart.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE FREEDOM ALLOWED TO CONVICTS AT THE ANDAMANS.

The *Indian Observer* republishes a letter from Mahomed Jaffir, the Wahabee contractor convicted of treason at the Umballa trial, written in 1865 to a Moulvie at Delhi, in which the writer draws a very striking picture of the freedom allowed to convicts in the Andamans. "I have written to you," he says, "in my former letters that we are not kept here like prisoners; but we are *amlahs* in the superintendent's catcherry, and we receive food and raiment the same as at home, and have a good house to live in. In this island all persons—shop-keepers [illegible]ers; in fact, even some of the authorities are prisoners; and prisoners receive from Rs. 4 to 50 per month, and marriages are performed and festivals kept. The Government intend to cultivate this country, and carry this out through prisoners. Each is made use of according to his ability. All who can read and write are retained as mohurrirs. In this place there is only the pain of banishment from kindred. Here letters, bills, hoondees, merchandize, are transacted; any one can send and receive; lakhs of rupees of property and cash are imported and exported." The writer then goes on to ask an opinion on a nice point of convict marriage law, sends the salaams of "the unfortunate ones" to their friends in India, and concludes with a list of articles which he wishes the Moulvie to buy for him, value Rs. 200. "This Wahabee correspondence," concludes the *Observer* significantly, "is from Patna and elsewhere, kept up to the present day."

THE TRAGEDY—ITS END?—III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY EXAMINER."

Sir,—I have but just read the elaborate article in the *Indian Observer* last week in which it is attempted to show that neither Kukaism nor Wahabeeism had anything to do with Sher Ali's crime. The reasoning of the *Observer* is based solely upon the assumption that, because the criminal was neither a Kuka nor a Wahabee, he could not have belonged to either of these conspiracies, as I call them—in default of a better word. But this is to my mind a great reason for supposing that he was a hireling; that he committed the deed in obedience to orders which he dared not disobey. If such was not the case, there was no other reason for his doing so. Repeating what I urged in my last letter, Sher Ali, if anxious to get rid of his life and secure his entry into blessedness hereafter, need only have killed the first white man he met, and his end was gained. He would not have waited for the coming of Lord Mayo. If, on the other hand, he was tired of his life, there were plenty of means of ending it within his daily, hourly, momentarily reach, without sacrificing any other soul but that within his own carcase. To a calm, discernible reasoner, the arguments of the *Observer* prove too much. If neither Kukaism nor Wahabeeism had anything to do with Lord Mayo's murder, then it must have been the work of a conspiracy.

Sher Ali has been condemned to death, and the sentence confirmed by the Calcutta High Court. So far as the wretch is personally concerned, there is an end of him; but the public is waiting with anxiety, the more intense, because its manifestation is restrained to see what will be done towards elucidating the mysterious cause of the crime for which the wretch was mercifully awarded the hangman's cord. It will never do to allow the affair to pass by as a mere assassination. We are told by newspapers which are, whether rightly or not, said to receive inspiration from authority, that neither religion nor fanaticism prompted Sher Ali; it is attempted to impress on the public that politics had nothing to do with the committal of the crime. What is wanted to know now is, whence came and what are the facts on which those assertions are based? If the only reasons are those put forward by the *Indian Observer*, I, for one, must be excused from being convinced by the clever special pleading of that journal.—Yours obdediently,

Calcutta, 22nd February, 1872. J. B.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The following extraordinary paragraph appears in a letter to the *Pioneer* :—

It was my intention to have delivered a course of lectures on this subject in as many of your principal towns as time would permit; but, to your shame be it said, I have not met with even that small degree of encouragement which I had allowed myself to hope for. I have had the honour at home of lecturing before large assemblies of my country women and countrymen, in Boston, Chicago, Jerusalem, Mass: and many other places, as well as New York, and have always been received with respectful attention. How different is the treatment I have met with at British hands. Not even the chivalrous deference due to my sex has availed to protect me, as soon as I have declared my mission, from the covert and insolent sneer which is a thousandfold more galling than the *brutum fulmen* of coarse ribaldry. So much for your men. As for your "ladies," I confess I feel faint and dispirited when I reflect how much must be done for them before they can be awakened to a sense of their high calling. I declare it makes me mad to think of the degrading apathy of my British sisters. But I will nevertheless, as far as in me lies, do my duty: and as I believe that there are in this great country some men, I care not of what colour or creed, not so prejudiced, and some women not so abject as to refuse me a hearing, to them I address myself. I propose to show, in a short series of letters, if you will accord me the justice of courtesy, whichever you please, of a place in your columns, the operation and the inevitable results of the great principles of woman's rights and free love. I undertake to demonstrate that these principles must eventuate in the increase of happiness of the human race, by the purification and enhancement of the virtue, by the curtailment of the limits of sin and its concomitant evils, by the abolition of arbitrary class-distinctions, not only between one sex and the other, but between rich and poor, master and servant, bound and free; and finally, by the establishment of universal brotherhood and universal content. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

OLIVIA M. WARBUT, LL.D.

20th February 1872.

"My tongue could govern multitudes," said a Western statesman, "if it were not for one thing; and that is, I can never govern my tongue."

Not the least of the calamities connected with Chicago is the announcement that there are now in the press no less than seven different histories of the fire.

"Sam," said a mother to one of her "wery obedient" sons one day, "how many logs have you sawed, eh?" "Why, marm, when I get this and three other ones done, I'll have done four."

ADEN.

NEWS FROM 8TH TO 14TH FEBRUARY.

There is no news from the interior to communicate by this mail. The roads are quiet, and traffic undisturbed.

It is reported by the Health Officer at Hoodeida that cholera has made its appearance in a sporadic form amongst the troops which have recently arrived at that port. They are, in consequence, kept in strict quarantine.

H.M.S. Briton, Captain Trelawney Jago, arrived on the 9th from England, and left on the following day for Bombay.

(Sd.) C. W. Tremenheere, Major-General,
Political Resident at Aden.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mortality in the N. W. Provinces.—During the month of December last the death-rate in the North-West Provinces was 2·22 per thousand, or a total of 65,811 deaths in a population of 29,588,653. No less than 54,912 deaths are returned under the head of fever, and eighty-three under snake-bites and wild animals.

A Warning.—A young man, named John Perry, was charged at the Calcutta Police Court, on Monday, by his father with threatening to shoot him with a loaded pistol. Defendant said he was very sorry; he was drunk at the time. He was bound over to keep the peace in two sureties of Rs. 250 each, and on his own recognizance of Rs. 100.

A Clever Babu.—Babu Brajendra Nath Dey, B.A., student of Canning College, Lucknow, has obtained a first class in English, in the last honour examination of the Calcutta University, and stands second in the order of merit, having passed the Bachelor's examination only three weeks before. Such a brilliant success is unexampled, says the *Delhi Gazette*, in the progress of education in Upper India.

Mussulmans and the Viceroy.—We learn that but a few Mahomedans attended the lying-in-state of the late Viceroy, and ill-natured remarks are current. To our view there was a delicacy, a right-mindedness, in this conduct. There is unfortunately a class among us who will see nothing good in the Mahomedans of India. Had they attended the lying-in-state in great numbers, the whisper would have gone round that they went to gloat over a sight dear to their hearts.—*Indian Daily News.*

Woman's Influence.—The *Observer* is the Sir Harry Vane of the Anglo-Indian Press, and makes itself very disagreeable. Our contemporary's last unpleasantness is to flute a *requiem* over the Simla migrations. "It seems," says the *Observer*, "to be very probable that this year's migration to Simla, if it takes place, will be the last. The new Governor-General will probably be appointed on the distinct understanding that he must take his chance with the rest of the world in the plains." But if the ladies insist on Simla, what is a helpless Government to do?—*Pioneer.*

Arrival in Calcutta of Lord Napier.—At ten minutes past six on Friday evening, Lord Napier of Merchistoun, the officiating Governor-General of India, landed at Chandpal Ghaut, to assume the reins of office for a short time. There was the military parade as ordered in the programme, and the road from Chandpal Ghaut to Government House was lined with troops as therein detailed. A number of natives assembled to witness the procession, but no enthusiasm was displayed in the way of cheering, nor was it to be expected, considering the circumstances under which Lord Napier assumed office, and the short time he is likely to hold it. His Lordship arrived at Government House at half past six, when it was nearly dark, and, under the usual salute, was sworn in as Governor-General of India.—*Englishman.*

Inspection of the Calcutta Volunteers.—The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles were inspected on Saturday morning by Brigadier-General Ingall, C.B. The corps fell in about 6½ A.M. on their usual drill ground on the Maidan, the number present being about 350. At the conclusion of the manœuvres, General Ingall expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the corps, the steadiness of the men, and the knowledge which officers and men had shown of their drill. He praised especially the marching past in column, and declared that on the whole there had been a marked improvement in the corps since he last inspected it. The General and Staff then rode off, and line was formed and ranks opened for the inspection of the Sniders by Captain Mackinnon, the Inspector of Musketry of the Division. The annual distribution of prizes will most likely take place about the 9th March, on which occasion it is probable that the regiment will be inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

A Hint for the Sedentary.—A friend of the *Delhi Gazette* offers the following hint to the sedentary :—"Every one who has to sit long at a writing table knows by experience the weariness that comes over the lower limbs after continuing for several hours in such a posture. I find great comfort in the use of a very low chair (so low that the knee joint is 3 inches or so higher than the thigh-joint) with a correspondingly low table. It is true, the blood has to be forced up from the toes to the knee, just as when you sit on a high chair, or on a three-legged stool at a high desk (the worst position of all :) but on reaching the knee it is about on a level with the heart to which it is returning, and thus relief is experienced. Try it, especially when the thermometer is at 90°, and the body becomes almost a burden. You have only to cut six inches off the legs of a chair and a table; and they will be useful in the nursery, if you consider the experiment a failure. But I maintain that it cannot be a failure, and that you will after you have taken it. The American office-chair is also a capital idea. The seat is shaped like a quadrant, with the angle in front, the back being a simple arc of a circle, which comes so close to the body as to be an efficient support. To clerks in offices, the arrangement proposed would be an inestimable boon."

THE INDUS VALLEY LINE AND THE BREADTH OF GAUGE IN INDIA.

[CONCLUDED FROM TUESDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

Sir Donald McLeod—Gentlemen, in seconding this motion, I very gladly comply with the request of my friend the Chairman, and I think I may do so with some confidence, seeing that for the last fifteen years, ever since your operations commenced in the Punjaub, I have been a close observer of, and more or less officially connected with, the works undertaken by this Company. Eleven years ago I had the privilege of addressing a few remarks to you when I was a visitor in England, at a time when I had no official connection with the Company; and although the circumstances are now somewhat altered, my opinions remain the same, and, indeed, the favourable opinions I then expressed when unconnected with the operations of the Company have only been enhanced in the interval which has since elapsed. Your undertaking consists of four different sections;—the first commencing from the sea-coast at Kurrachee to Kotree on the Indus, through the province of Scinde, which is at present under the Government of Bombay. The next portion is from Kotree by steamer up the river Indus to Mooltan, which place belongs to the Punjaub. The third portion is by rail from Mooltan to Umritsur along the Punjaub Railway proper. The fourth section is from Umritsur to *Delhi.* These two last sections of line are entirely under the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub,* so that I have been cognisant of the operations connected with them; but with the operations in Scinde, as well as of the Flotilla, I have not had so intimate an acquaintance. I well recollect when the Scinde line was first projected a general opinion prevailed that it would be found a very easy line to form. Scinde had been named "the New Egypt," from its bearing the character of a delta, similar to that of Egypt, and like Egypt irrigated from what are called inundation canals from the river Indus, as the Nile supplies Egypt during the floods in that country. It was thought, therefore, that in a level country of this kind a railway might be easily taken up; but in point of fact, there can be no question that the work is in many parts of a very arduous character: a great deal of rock had to be cut through; a great deal of difficult country passed over. I, myself, on my return to India in 1860, was able to visit a viaduct over the Bahrun—a magnificent work which I have no doubt, notwithstanding the great floods to which that country at times is liable, will stand for ages. Another great work—the Mulleer viaduct—has had great difficulties to contend with; there is no question, however, but that that will be rendered as splendid a work as the former. The Flotilla has frequently been spoken of as a drag; but I have been struck by observing in your reports that it has contributed, in spite of all difficulties, a larger proportion of surplus than any other part of your undertaking, which I think is highly creditable to the management of the Flotilla. The works from Umritsur to Mooltan were commenced under my own eye. I may say I was intimately acquainted with a large portion of the staff, and therefore I can speak with confidence with regard to that portion of your railway. The greater portion of the line is easy, passing through a level country. I believe there is one length of upwards of 100 miles in a perfectly straight line, which is probably hardly equalled in any other part of the world. The first portion brought into operation was the short section of 32 miles between Lahore, which is the Governmental metropolis of the Punjaub, and Umritsur, which is its commercial capital. It was generally supposed from the indifference which the natives of India showed to speed in any work, and their general apathy, that they would be a long time in taking to a railway; but the opening of that short line entirely altered the general impression prevalent to that effect. The line speedily became largely crowded with passengers; the villagers used to come from 40 to 50 miles merely for the pleasure of having a ride upon it; and they used to describe it as a great horse which sprung over 32 miles at a jump. It therefore excited great admiration throughout the country, which has not subsided to the present day. The line from Umritsur to Delhi was of a different character, going as it did through a thickly-populated district occupied by a very industrious class of people; and in consequence of the line having been ordered by Government to be taken by the left bank of the Jumna, instead of the right, as originally contemplated, it involved the making of a large bridge over the Jumna, and the use of the second bridge near Delhi, which had been made by the East Indian Railway Company. It also involved having the traffic of the Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Company hauled by that Company, an arrangement which has been attended with considerable inconvenience, and has not been, on the whole, remunerative. I believe I may say there was a strong feeling of regret in the Punjaub that the line had been taken on the left bank, which belongs to the North-West Provinces, but in spite of that opinion, which was very generally entertained at first, I believe it has been to the benefit of your Company that it has been taken by the left bank. It has carried your railway through a large cantonment at Meerut, a rich country, and many large towns. The traffic upon the line from the time it was opened has been very large, and the whole of the traffic of the Valley of the Ganges to the Punjaub has been increasing ever since. I understand from the remarks made by the Chairman, that there has been a sensible increase in the present year; and I think it is difficult to suppose any limit to the amount at which it will arrive. The Punjaub line at present passes through a country a great part of which is waste, but the Government have for some time projected, and have now, I believe, commenced, forming a canal, drawing its water both from the Beas and Sutlej, which will run almost parallel with your railway as far as Mooltan, and when that shall have been completed, as I trust it will be in a few years, the character of that country will be entirely altered. It will in a short time become highly cultivated—having a fertile soil, and possessing all the materials for supporting a large population. The same remark applies to the rest of the Punjaub. You are aware it contains five large rivers, an advantage which very few countries in the world possess to the same extent; but unfortunately the mid space between all these rivers, called in the language of the country, Doabs, is so circumstanced, that without artificial irrigation nothing can be produced. Most of these doabs—three out of four—possess a very rich soil indeed, and in regard to two of these, provision has already been proposed for conveying the waters of the great rivers into them. The high lands and middle is higher than the level of the rivers, and is exceedingly arid. Wells are dug with great difficulty to a great depth; and, consequently, the use of wells for the purpose of irrigation is very limited indeed. But so soon as these canals have been finished, and there is every reason to hope they will be proceeded with now with great vigour, I believe the productiveness of the Punjaub before a very long period will be quadrupled and quintupled. At present the population extends within the fringe of the river on its two sides, but the great bulk of the country is waste—merely grazing ground. Whatever may be the present position of the Punjaub, not only from the facts above-stated, but from the prospect of the completion of that communication with the sea which is as yet imperfect, I look forward with the greatest hope to the future of the railway. It was happily remarked by that able administrator, Sir Bartle Frere, that the Valley of the Indus forms the neck of the Punjaub funnel. It is, in fact, the natural route by which the products of the Punjaub must reach the seaboard. We, therefore, in the Punjaub, the natives and the Europeans, have always deeply regretted the delay which has occurred in the completion of railway communication with Kurrachee, and also the completion of the project brought out by that distinguished engineer, Mr. Walker, for the improvement of the Harbour of Kurrachee. These works are now being carried out under very able supervision through his coadjutor and successor, who has now charge of them. I cannot hesitate to second the remark of the Chairman that the completion of Kurrachee Harbour is a matter of vital importance to your railway, and will be still more so if the great project of the Euphrates Valley Railway is ever carried out, as I sincerely trust it will be. I stated when I last addressed this company, that I could bear my testimony to the admirable conduct of all the establishment of your Company in India; many of them I have had the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with. Two, at least, of them I am happy to see here present. During the time of the Mutiny they showed a bold front to the revolution. It so happened that with one exception the only part of the Punjaub in which the people of the country rose in rebellion, was that in which the operations of the railway engineers were being carried on, and not only did they render gallant assistance on every occasion, but throughout the whole of their work I do not recollect to have heard a single complaint brought against any one of them on the part of the people of the country; and those who know India will also know how much that means. You have at the head of your establishment a gentleman with whom I have been intimate for twenty years, and towards whom I entertain the warmest esteem and affection—I mean General Abbott; and I have no hesitation in saying that you could not have found a gentleman more anxious and better able to promote your best interests than he is. As regards Captain Wood, I have heard but one opinion expressed of him. I believe him to be a gentleman of the highest character. In Mr. Harrison, your chief engineer, who has happily been spared to commence and close the works, you have one of the most efficient engineers for the performance of the task intrusted to him that I believe you could find anywhere. His arrangements, so far as I have been able to judge, have been admirable, and all work cheerfully under him. It would be useless for me to specify others of the staff; there are many distinguished men amongst them; but the whole of them pull together to the utmost of their power to fulfil the task committed to their care. You have now arrived at what may be called a critical period. The completion of the line from Mooltan to Kotree has been so long under discussion, and viewed from so many different points, that it cannot longer be deferred, and Government has undertaken to complete the survey. It is the earnest wish of everybody in the Punjaub that it may be carried forward with the utmost expedition; but that it will be so, under the charge of the Government, if they insist upon doing it, I am not so sanguine as to hope. I have had experience of the Government taking charge of great works—such as canals, and I cannot say that I consider them to be well fitted, as a rule, for the task. However, if the Government consider it right to undertake the duty, all we can do is to urge that it shall be carried on with the greatest efficiency and vigour, and I trust all the men in power will use their influence towards securing that end. Another important point now to be settled is that of the break of gauge. Your Chairman has read you the opinion of Lord Napier, both upon that matter, and the high importance of the line. Most of you present will probably know Lord Napier chiefly as the hero of Magdala; but as I have known his career for twenty years I would add that he was the first who undertook engineering works in the Punjaub, and for a long period he was the head of the engineering department. It was he who projected all our canals; it was he who designed and carried out roads throughout the Punjaub, including the great road from Lahore to Peshawar; it was he who laid out the Cantonment of Umballa. A more competent man to express an opinion upon engineering matters, taken from an Indian point of view, it would be impossible to find. And not only Lord Napier, but I am well aware that a very large number—I believe the majority—of the most influential persons under the Government, both in India and at home, who are competent to express an opinion, concur with him; so that, perhaps, it is not yet too late to hope that the intention to break the gauge may not be carried out. Before concluding, I think it right to mention also a gentleman to whom the Punjab Railways are very much indebted—I mean the representative of the great engineering firm of Messrs. Brassey and Co.—Mr. Charles Henfrey. The conduct of Mr. Henfrey throughout the contract, extending from Umritsur to Delhi, has been of the most admirable description. The Sutlej bridge, which he has at last completed, I should suppose to be one of the largest engineering works anywhere to be found. It consisted at first of thirty-nine spans of 102 ft. each, being thus 3,774 ft. in length. But the Sutlej is one of the most difficult and treacherous rivers that any engineer ever had to contend with. After the plans had been completed, the river thought fit to take another course, and, in consequence, it was determined to add twenty spans more of 102ft. each, making 5,814ft. for the entire length, or rather over a mile. The addition of the twenty spans was undertaken by Mr. Henfrey, and carried through in little more than a year. During that period he had ordered the materials from home, had had them sent out, had sunk the piers, and had raised the superstructure [illegible] right bank of the Sutlej to the left. A few months afterwards the bridge was opened by the Maharajah of Puttiala—a very uncommon occurrence. The bridge was finished without any ostentation or show, which has been characteristic of Mr. Henfrey's proceedings throughout. Every thing has worked smoothly, efficiently, and satisfactorily; and a more able staff than he had under him could not have been found. In conclusion, Sir Donald M'Leod said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Bidder, consulting engineer to the Company, having thanked Sir Donald M'Leod for the handsome manner in which he had spoken of the engineering staff, remarked that, if it were consistent with the rule of the Council of India to bestow upon the directors ample power, he was perfectly convinced, that, left unrestricted, they would, with their energy and commercial knowledge, be able to effect great economy in working. The most important question was the break of gauge, and upon that he had already pronounced a strong opinion in the report which he made to the directors. The more he considered the question, the more he was confirmed in the views he had expressed. But connected with that question was one which had been referred to by Sir Donald M'Leod, viz.—the conditions under which the railways of India were in future to be extended by the Government. They are going to construct several thousand miles of railway, proposing to give a sum of money to be allotted annually to this purpose, intending to spend the money gradually over the whole in the course of twenty years. He need not say that in this country it was found that until a railway was completed, it was, as a rule, productive of anything but profit; but in a climate like that of India, sectional and incomplete lines would not only be unproductive of profit, but would be attended with great expense. Now in order to construct these lines, three or four plans were open to them. Suppose they determined to make railways—A, B, C, D, &c., they might begin with A and B, finish and bring them into working as soon as possible, then proceed with C and D, and so on. By this plan the greatest amount of energy, both of money and management, could be brought to bear; the inevitable wear and tear of materials of an unfinished line by exposure, without the compensation of traffic earned, would be avoided, the immediate development of the district traversed would be secured, and the services of a staff of engineers and other officials rendered more efficient and valuable for the carrying out in a similar way the next line taken in hand.

Or, secondly, the money proposed to be expended might be put into a bank, or invested, and left at interest until sufficient capital had accumulated to enable the works to be simultaneously and energetically carried out; this would be infinitely preferable in a financial point of view than the Government plan, but would leave the country without development or stimulus to improvement for some 10 or 15 years.

Thirdly, by the Government plan, the money, which if energetically applied would speedily yield a return, is to be scattered over the country in the slow and costly extension of utterly unproductive lines, and in the maintenance of an expensive staff of engineers, to whom the arrangement offers no incentive to exertion, but, on the contrary, provides for them a kind of annuity, and, if military men would offer them an inducement to sacrifice the interests of the railway in the pursuit of promotion in professional rank, and these unopened lines will entail a very serious annual cost for maintenance, without in any way benefitting the country: in a word, the way the Government proposed to spend the money was extravagant and profitless, and it would be devoid of utility to the public. Not contented with that, they introduced a break of gauge. If any man in this country were to walk into a railway meeting of shareholders, and propose a break of gauge, he believed they would not allow him to remain long in the room. But in India this proposal had been taken up on the score of economy; whereas there would be really no economy in it. The ordinary Indian gauge could have been constructed as cheaply as the gauge proposed. He did not mean to say they could not make the line cheaper by making it less efficient, but he did not call that cheapness. They could make the engines and carriages cheaper upon the narrow gauge; but in exact proportion as they reduced their cost they would reduce the carrying power and efficiency of the line. The line they proposed to make to Peshawur was mainly a military line, and he did not hesitate to affirm, from the consideration he had been called upon to give to the subject, as a member of the Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, that the narrow gauge would be unable quickly and efficiently to convey troops and military stores, and could not carry horses and modern artillery at all; and that in cases of emergency the delay and confusion which would arise from a break of gauge at Lahore two hundred and seventy miles from the frontier, would be of so serious a character that it could not now be realized, and would have the additional effect of cutting off the possibility of the Government availing themselves of the large quantity of existing rolling stock for the transport of war materials and men from the various depots to the scene of action. A curious incident connected with the change of gauge was, that it was first proposed that it should be 2ft. 9in.; it then got to 3ft. 3in.; and ultimately it has been agreed that for the convenience of passengers they should add ⅜, and now it was decided to be 3ft. 3⅜in. which happened to be the French metre or $\frac{1}{10000000}$ th part of the circumference of the globe. The French savans who recommended this as the most convenient unit of length, little thought that they were fixing the future gauge for Indian railways, but from the coincidence I have referred to, it appears that other considerations than that of travellers accommodation must have influenced the settlement of this question. He concluded by characterising this break of gauge as conceived in ignorance and maintained in obstinacy.

After some enquiries by Mr. R. Minton, in regard to the accounts, which were replied to by Mr. Edward Thornton, C.B. (auditor), the following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

1. That the meeting receive and adopt the Report and Accounts of the Directors.
2. That Sir Donald F. M'Leod, C.B., K.C.S.I., be re-elected a Director of this Company.
3. That John Edmund Anderdon, Esq., be re-elected a Director of this Company.
4. That Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B., be re-elected Auditor of this Company.
5. That the thanks of the proprietors are due to the Chairman and Directors for their able management of the affairs of the Company; and that the cordial thanks of this meeting are tendered to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day.

The Chairman having returned thanks, the proceedings then terminated.

* From the Jumna, near Jagadri, to the same river near Delhi the country belongs to the N. W. Provinces, but the railway is under the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjaub.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, Feb. 8.)

From Japan there is no political news of importance. The names of the officials, composing the embassy to the West are given, and it is said that the Mikado will visit foreign countries after the embassy returns. The Japanese are investing in new fire-engines. Small-pox has unfortunately again made its appearance.

In China, politics are rather stagnant. Much talk is heard concerning the opening of Kiung Chow (Hainan), and a Consular Agent for the United States is said to have been appointed; but little appears to be done as yet of a general character, and the fact does not appear to claim the attention which might naturally be expected. Chung-How and the giant Chang appear at present to divide the attention of the Shanghai public, both celebrities having arrived at that port. Great complaints are made against the disreputable state of the Woosung bar at Shanghai. Large exports of rice are continuing from the port of Chinkiang.

Serious news comes to hand from Cavite, Manila, where the native troops revolted on Jan. 20th, killed their officers and ran a-muck against the Spanish inhabitants in the streets. They took possession of Fort St. Philip; and had the purpose of the insurgents not miscarried by reason of the Cavita garrison forestalling their comrades at Manila (across the bay), things might have assumed a much more serious aspect. When assistance arrived from Manila, the fort was taken by assault, after some severe fighting, and nearly every mutineer put to the sword. Many were afterwards shot, and many are yet untried. Some of the leading citizens are implicated, and the prisons were full when the last steamer left.

At Hongkong, the news is not of an exciting nature, with the exception of the loss of the well-known steamer Suwonada. She left this port on the 27th ultimo, and struck on a sunken rock in Haitan Straits, near Foochow: an attempt was made to run her ashore, but she subsequently slipped off into deep water. Fortunately all hands were saved. The rock, though right in the fair way, has never been touched before, and was therefore entirely unknown. The Police Commission still continues its sittings. The new German Club was opened on the 2nd instant. His Excellency distributed the prizes at Government Central School on the 30th ultimo. An appeal in aid of the Strasburg Library has been published by the Rev. Dr. Eitel, and a committee has been found for the purpose of collecting books and money. The new yacht Naomi won the Douglas Challenge Cup in the Ocean race by 2m. 40sec., so that it has to be raced for again next year: the distance sailed was about 100 miles.

CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY IN CHINA.

From E. Colborne Baber, Esq., Acting Vice-Consul, Kew Keang; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated British Consulate, Kew Keang, the 22nd November 1871.

It is not in my power to add much to the information which has been previously furnished you with regard to the cultivation of the poppy in China and other particulars.

Referring to query No. 3, it appears certain that this cultivation is extending considerably. The undetailed nature of the information obtainable by foreigners renders it difficult to compare this year's crop with the last; but every intelligent native of this place who is questioned on the subject affirms, without hesitation, that the last two years have seen a notable increase in the production of native opium.

As regards this particular province of Kiangsi, it has been stated in previous reports that the poppy is cultivated to some extent in the southern districts. If such cultivation is still carried on, which appears extremely doubtful, it is so insignificant in extent as to be inappreciable. It is safe to say, practically speaking, that no opium is produced in this province.

In reply to query No. 4, I beg to enclose translation of a memorial to the Throne by a Censor upon the subject of poppy growth and taxation in the province of Ssu-chuan, together with an Imperial reply issued on the 5th October, both of which were published in the *North China Herald* of the 15th November. It is scarcely worth remarking that the subordinate officials of Ssu-chuan are extremely unlikely to carry the Imperial prohibition into effect, now that they have discovered a system of increasing their revenue by an impost on the prescribed cultivation.

Query 5.—The extension of poppy cultivation of course indicates a corresponding increase in the consumption of native opium. The native growth, however, can never seriously affect the consumption of the Indian import. Once accustomed to the superior flavour and potency of the latter, no opium-smoker would dream of preferring the native variety, which in fact is only employed for purposes of adulteration, or consumed by the poorer classes, and relinquished even by them the moment they can afford the larger price of the Indian drug.

It is often supposed that the inferiority in strength of the native opium may accounted for by the ignorance and incompetence of the cultivators, who do not possess the experience of their Indian competitors. But both Chinese and foreigners, who are acquainted with the subject, unite in attributing this to the peculiar nature of the Chinese soil, the products of which are almost invariably deficient in strength and quality. Witness the insipid fruits, the tasteless vegetables, the weak and flavourless tobacco, and a hundred other instances. Even the most carefully cultivated product of China, its tea, is undoubtedly inferior in strength and, many consider, in quality to the [illegible] be inferior to the Indian. So long as this is the case, the opium-smoker will continue to give the preference to the latter, in spite of the large difference in price, and the conclusion is certain that the consumption of Indian opium can never be seriously affected by the competition of the indigenous variety.

The native opium consumed in this vicinity is brought from Ssu-chuan. That produced in Yunnan, Kueichow, and other localities, scarcely ever finds its way to this neighbourhood, as the expense of transport renders it dearer on arrival than even Indian opium.

Query 6.—Ssu-chuan opium is sold here in packages weighing 6½ catties at from 18 to 20 tls. per package. Allowing 16 packages to the picul, the price would vary from 288 to 320 tls.

[Here follow a copy of an article on Chinese opium taken from the Chinese Materia Medica of Dr. Porter Smith, published last year at Shanghai, and the memorial and reply mentioned in the fourth paragraph.]

From R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.; to Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Kew Keang, China.

I am desired by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. M-54, dated the 22nd November 1871, and in reply to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for the valuable information which you have furnished relative to the cultivation of the poppy in China.

THE EXPORTATION OF RICE FROM JAPAN.

We learn that the communication from the Japanese Government to the Foreign Representatives respecting the export of rice is couched in the following terms :—

"Leaving the prohibition against the export of rice as it exists, it is intended henceforward, when there is a surplus in the country, as circumstances may demand, that some of the rice stored by the Board of Finance shall be sold at the open ports by public tender to Japanese and foreigners for exportation. The date for sending tenders will be notified on each occasion at the open ports. On certain occasions the Government may export on its own account."

—*Japan Mail*, Jan. 23.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MIKADO.

(*Japan Mail*, Jan. 23.)

Some little stir has been made this week on the subject of the photograph of a recent ceremonial at Yokoska in which a blurred portrait of the Mikado appears. It seems that Mr. Stillfried applied for permission to take a photograph of the Mikado at Yokoska. This was refused and Mr. Stillfried, anxious to secure his end, contrived to take a photograph of a group at a public ceremony in which the Mikado took part. The photographs were almost ready for publication when Mr. Mutsu interfered and asked the Austrian Consul, Mr. Robertson, to use his influence to prevent the sale of the picture. Mr Robertson offered to do so in a friendly way, and referred Mr. Stillfried to Mr. Mutsu. An interview took place between these gentlemen, the result of which was that Mr. Stillfried offered to sell the negative and to refrain from selling the photograph publicly until instructions should be received from Yedo. An agreement was made to this effect; but on Monday last, acting under the orders of the Austrian Minister, Mr. Robertson demanded the negative, and on its being refused, shortly after sent two policemen with a letter, upon seeing which Mr. Stillfried gave up the negative with the remark that it was useless to contend against force. On Tuesday Mr. Stillfried saw M. Calice, but could obtain no satisfaction, and on the following day he saw Mr. Mutsu with reference to the purchase of the negative. The negotiations were however broken off on Mr. Mutsu learning that the negative had been seized, upon which Mr. Stillfried announced that there was a second negative in existence from which pictures would be sold. In fact the pictures have been advertised; and at this point the matter stands. It remains to be seen what M. Calice will do under the circumstances, for should Mr. Stillfried become an American citizen, M. Calice will lose his authority over him, while American law will be far more favourable to Mr. Stillfried than that of Austria appears to be.

Courtesy demanded, as the Mikado had refused the permission to take his portrait, that his wish should be respected, and foreigners are exposed to the imputation of bad manners on account of an act which nine-tenths of them would disapprove. It may be pleaded that to take a general view of a ceremonial is within the fair prerogative of the photographer, but the Mikado is the central figure of the picture, and unfortunately, the likeness of him his execrable. Caricature, therefore, doubles the disrespect. Austrian law fully empowers M. Calice to act as he has done. Whether Mr. Stillfried can claim the protection of the greater freedom of English law, we know not, but we believe he has the right to plead it. It is almost a pity that the Japanese moved in the matter. The real remedy will be a thoroughly good portrait of the Mikado, and as His Majesty's countenance has been cruelly treated in that of Mr. Stillfried, we hope the impressions made by it will be corrected as early as possible by some one authorized to give a portrait taken under less equivocal circumstances.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other varieties. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observed "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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OVER THIRTY WHALERS HOPELESSLY LOST.

The following account of this fearful marine disaster is taken from the columns of the *Hawaiian Gazette* :—

By the arrival this morning of the Hawaiian bark Arctic, Captain Tripp, we are in receipt of truly disheartening news from the whaling fleet lately cruising in the Arctic Ocean. The greater portion of the fleet, numbering over thirty vessels, has been caught in the ice and hopelessly crushed, or held so fast that they had to be abandoned. Fortunately, the weather was such that all the crews were safely got on board the vessels which were outside the pack, although, in some instances, the utmost expedition had to be used to save life. In the case of the Roman, as described to us by one of the company, the sight must have been fearfully interesting. The floe caught the ship on each side, and lifted her bodily, keel out. Relaxing its grip for an instant, the ship settled between the icy jaws of the floe; when coming together again, she was crushed like an eggshell into atoms, and as the spasmodic relaxation again occurred, she disappeared, leaving not a vestige of the lately noble vessel in sight, forty-five minutes from the time the ice first closed upon her.

It is an open question as to whether any of these ships will be found on the return of spring in a condition to be saved. It was considered probable that in the first northerly gale they would all be destroyed by the moving heavy ice. Besides, the natives, who are numerous in the neighbourhood, would, without delay, strip them of everything movable.

MUTINY OF THE NATIVE TROOPS AT CAVITE, MANILA.

(*Overland China Mail*, Feb. 8.)

Between 9 and 10 o'clock of the night of the 20th January, the native troops garrisoning Fort St. Philip rose on their officers and murdered them. This fort protects the dockyard and arsenal of Cavite, and at the time was garrisoned by about 300 Artillery and a few Marines. The guard began the mutiny by cutting down and killing on the spot their officer, a lieutenant of Artillery, and immediately afterwards the other soldiers in the fort rose *en masse* and shot or cut down all their officers. The commandant, a Major, was killed and his wife dangerously wounded in protecting her husband's body; a native nurse who tried to save her mistress was also killed. The rest of the garrison in Cavite was the 7th Regt. of Infantry, and they evidently had been tampered with, for they rushed to the parade with their arms; but the firm and judicious action of their Colonel and officers prevented them from joining the Artillery and Marines, who now had full possession of St. Philip. The Colonel, addressing the men, said that if they wished of course they could shoot him and the officers, but that they would surely be all punished with death, and that it was far wiser to come with him and put down the Artillery, as by so doing they would gain promotion and distinction. He then ordered them to move off by companies; but when the officer in command of the 1st company ordered his men to move, a murmur was heard, "You are no longer our officer, we are all as good as you;" he promptly said, "Who is the man that dares refuse to obey my orders; let me see his face." Two men moved out of the ranks and were instantly shot through the head by this officer, who, like all Spanish officers, was armed with a revolver. The 7th Regiment then remained firm. The Artillery in the fort tried to get to the barracks of the 7th Regiment, but were unable to pass a guard house in which was posted an Indian corporal and ten men; these were both loyal and brave, for, rushing out bayonet in hand, they threw themselves across the road and there withstood the attack of the mutineers, ten times their number.

The latter rushed through the streets, cutting down all Europeans and increasing the number of the murdered to 29, of which, by some account, 13 were civilians and 16 were officers. Cavite is situated on the E. side of Manila Bay, and is 8 miles from the city by water and 13 by land. The Fort St. Philip commands the harbour of Cavite, and the insurgents had possession of the guns of the fort, from which they fired on the ships, nearly sinking one small gunboat, a round shot striking her at the water line. Communication with Manila by water was thus cut off. An officer volunteered to go there by land: he was accompanied by a baker from the town of Cavite, and when three miles on his way he was attacked by men thought to be marines; the baker was killed, and the officer having discharged his revolver several times without effect and being now shot through three times, fell to the ground and feigned to be dead: his headwas cut open by a blow from the butt of a musket, but he is in a fair way to recovery, having been brought back by his native servant 11 hours after he left Cavite.

It appears that the Captain General had, by some anonymous letter, been warned that an attempt would be made in Manila on the fort there on Sunday, the 21st, and without any knowledge of the affair at Cavite he changed all the guards, putting Spanish sentries on all important posts. The 3rd Regiment of Infantry was the only one that made any move, and during the night of the 20th, they came armed from their rooms, one by one, and were quietly secred by the guard to the number of between 30 and 40, when the rest became alarmed and did not move. On Sunday news came by water from Cavite of what was going on, and the 3rd Regiment was sent by the Bay, steamer, to Cavite, and there, joining with the 7th, which up tou this did not show much desire to attack the insurgents, commenced an attack on the fort which was not successful until the next day, when having riddled with shot from some field pieces the guard-house where the unfortunate artillery lieutenant was killed, and having taken in reverse that part of the fort by blowing down a portion of the Arsenal wall and there getting a field piece into position, the assault was made. One of the mutineers rushed out with a white flag and asked for quarter, and the 3rd and 7th ceased firing, but were ordered to go on by their officers, and the man with the white flag was shot. An entrance gate beneath the guard-house had been opened by the man, and through it the infantry rushed in, and gaining the mastery, put to [illegible] neath floors and among the rafters of the houses, from which places they were dragged to be bayonetted. Three of them took refuge in a boiler that was under repair; they were shot inside. No prisoners were taken. All resistance being over, the number of dead were founded to be about 100; 40 are supposed to have been killed by the shot from outside and 60 after the assault. Very few of the attacking troops were injured, not more than 10, one of whom was a naval officer, who leading on an escalading party, went up the ladder when fixed, and not being followed by his men refused to retreat and was shot as he stood on the top of the wall.

During Sunday night the mutineers attempted to escape from the fort by water; they were fired on by the infantry, but some 200 got out, of whom 80 were taken next day; the others have escaped into the woods. Of course many arrests have followed, and by the 25th the prison was full. Several Spaniards are among the prisoners and many Mestizos. A lawyer of Manila and a priest of a village close to Cavite are amongst them. By the 26th, 39 of the 80 soldiers who were taken at Cavite had been tried by court martial and 36 were condemned to death, 3 being acquitted; 23 of the condemned had their sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, and on the morning of the 27th the 13 others were shot, 9 on the Calcade at Manila and 4 at Cavite. The troops in garrison at Manila, with the exception of the necessary guards, were paraded; they numbered about 1,600 men, and as the Manila garrison is between 3 and 4,000, many were therefore either detached at Cavite or in the forts at Manila. The Captain General having arrived, the prisoners, bound arm to arm and closely guarded, were marched to the ground, the drum beating a melancholy dirge; they were placed on their knees in front of a musketry butt, and the Town Major having gone round the troops proclaiming "Live the King! He who now lifts up his voice to ask for pardon for these condemned does so at the cost of his life"—the firing party (50 men of the Artillery) marched up, were halted 6 paces from the prisoners and fired into them. This was badly managed, as no reserve was at hand, and one being still alive an orderly was despatched 100 yards off for two men, who coming up fired into the wretch so near to him that the powder set his clothes on fire. Even then he was not dead, and an officer handed his revolver to a sergeant, who shot him—through the head. Eight of the nine were Artillery-men the other a Marine, about 6 feet 3 in height.

A brigand named Toluban was to have joined the movement, and had collected it is said 1,000 men; but when he came close to Cavite he found that the loyal troops surrounded it, so he went back to the woods.

The outbreak would without doubt have been much more serious had not those at Cavite precipitated matters by breaking out on the 20th and not on the 21st. From papers discovered in the houses of some of the accused in Manila, the troops in the citadel of that city were to be the first to rise, and they were to fire two guns as signals to Cavite, and the 20th was one of the numerous fiestas held in Manila, where each separate quarter of the city has its own patron saint, whose day is kept with much noise and fireworks, and on this occasion two showers of rockets were discharged from a kind of mortar with a loud report. Some of the prisoners from Cavite state they mistook these for the signal guns.

A printing press has been seized in one house and a proclamation in Tegalao, the Indian language, calling on them to rise, has also been found.

CIVIL CIVILIANS *versus* MILITARY CIVILIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—It seems to me unavoidable that the pressure felt by the Civil Service of the Bengal Presidency, which prompted the memorial to the Governor-General, and is now making itself felt in the correspondence to which you have so kindly opened your columns, must before long appear in its true light and colours.

The issue, I conceive, lies between the Civil Service and the Military Service of India—as to which is to govern India. The Uncovenanted Civil Service is not yet an antagonist so formidable as to make it worth the while of the Covenanted Civil Service to take objection to its position or its prospects. It is neither so powerful from the position of its members nor by the influence it commands; nor does it hold many of the appointments which the Covenanted Civil Service would care to hold. With the military service the case is different. This service is powerful, and possesses influential patrons. It already has a very large body of men holding high office in the Non-Regulation Provinces, and probably considers that it has as much right to the appointments it holds, and to future promotion, as any covenanted civilian in any part of the Presidency. Now I do not wish to rouse animosities, nor angry insinuations about motives, and personal ideas of justice, and gentlemanly feeling, still less to draw forth letters like that written by "Another Dog" which lately graced your pages; but I should like to see the question of the rights of the Covenanted Civil and Military services of India to hold civil appointments, fairly and temperately discussed in your paper by competent persons.

The questions seem to be somewhat of the following kind—

Is the Civil Service of India a profession, or no?

Is the Military Service of India a profession, or no?

Ought the appointments of the Civil Service to be tenable by military men? If so, why?

Ought the appointments of the Military Service to be tenable by civilians? If not, why not?

There would be many other minor questions arising out of the consideration of these, which it will not be necessary to specify here. They will occur to any one who really goes into the matter in a candid and impartial spirit of inquiry.

I confess that the tenure of civil appointments by military men seems to me *prima facie* to be an anomaly, and to require explanation; and if such tenure can be shown to prejudice unfairly the *rights* of a civil service, it needs a defence.

The military officer cannot plead poverty. He has a profession with pay and prospects as secure as a Government can make them. He has his military title which he wears; he has a system of promotion which provides for his due rise in his own line. Contrast the case of the civilian with this and the military man has certainly the best of it. The civilian has entered his profession at the bottom of a long list; he has entered it by a stiff ordeal of examination. If he finds his profession does not suit him, he can find no alternative road to power and fame by a career in the army. He has duties of a very important and responsible character, for the discharge of which he has qualified himself by a special training; and it is certainly in England the belief of the candidates for the Indian Civil Service that they are asked to qualify themselves for a distinct *profession*: they find that this profession, to which they fancied there was but one door, and that the one by which they entered in England; has several trap doors in India through which many, who would not have been successful at an examination, have been permitted to enter, dispensing with all preliminaries but that of a friendly man in power. Can it then be wondered at that when promotion is so slow that men of twelve years' service are still Joint Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners, the covenanted civilian asks why it is that men who have deliberately entered another profession, like his under covenant, are held eligible for his duties, and stand in his way in the ordinary roster for promotion? There is no pretension to reciprocity in the arrangement. There is no abandonment of a single military privilege by a military man when he resigns his profession. All the advantage is on his side—all the disadvantage is on the civilian's side.

It is no answer to the Civil Service to say "Bengal and the N. W. P. are reserved for you. Such and such appointments are closed to us military men who get only a few (say half) the appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces."

If the covenanted civilians have *rights as a profession*, the Government which does not secure those rights does them a wrong. If Bengal and the N. W. P. and half the Non-Regulation Provinces are not enough for the Civil Service, they are entitled to have more.

I deny that the officers of the two services, even when amalgamated in the same Civil Commission, have the same rights of promotion. They are of essentially a different character. One is in his proper place; the other is not in his proper place. I trust I shall not be told that I have revived the doctrine of the "heaven-born civilian" or the White Brahman, or be met by other similar phrases, which, by implying an analogy with something absurd or untenable, are supposed to dispose of the position assumed by the person to whom they are applied. They are not arguments.

I do assert that the Covenanted Civil Service of India has, as a profession, prior claims to the posts of civil government; and that being recruited for that service exclusively, they should not in justice suffer in their professional prospects by the admission of the members of another profession into their line.

Sancho Panza.

THE LATE GENERAL CHESNEY.

(*Times.*)

There are many of our readers living who can recall the time when the interest of the nation was fixed on a great expedition to the East with no less intentness than later on those to the Polar Seas and the interior of Africa. Forty years ago, the Mesopotamian countries, though filling so important a place in ancient history, were but little known in their physical aspects, being accounted deserts dangerous to enter, and traversed only by unsettled tribes of Arabs. The familiarity with which they are now regarded is due to the enterprising spirit of modern travel, and the name of General Chesney is associated with the exploration of the Euphrates even more indissolubly than that of Franklin with the North Pole or Livingstone with Southern Africa. From an ordinary position as an unknown regimental officer he stepped at once into fame in consequence of his discoveries, and though never destined to see the full accomplishment of his hopes in the completion of a mail route down the Euphrates, he devoted many years of retirement to its advocacy, with unshrinking faith in the advantages of the scheme his energy had first made possible.

General Chesney had reached his 40th year without the opportunity of employment or hope of distinction when the struggle of 1828-9, between Russia and Turkey, carried him to the Danube, a captain of artillery on leave of absence, resolved to offer his services to the weaker side. The noble defence that Turkey continued to make against her invaders," he has since explained, "was too powerful a temptation for me to resist, but he arrived in the Dardanelles too late, for Diebitsch's army was already at Adrianople compelling peace. Naturally, however, Captain Chesney, who had brought strong recommendations from Sir Sydney Smith to the Porte, took the opportunity of visiting the scenes of the late conflict and obtaining materials for its history, a work which was not published till long after when the better known narrative of Major von Moltke, now the famous Marshal, had already occupied the field. From the Danube he was sent to Egypt by our Ambassador, Sir Robert Gordon, to make a special report as to the respective advantages of those overland routes to India, with one of which his name has ever since been so closely connected. To us it seems that his truer and higher fame should rest on the discernment which led him at once to throw aside the errors of Napoleon's engineers as to the supposed differing levels of the Mediterranean and Red Sea, and to go straight to the conclusion that a canal passage for steamers could be opened through the Isthmus of Suez, without even the disadvantages of the current of the Bosphorus. This remarkable prediction of the feasibility of the project known by the name of M. de Lesseps, was made on the 2nd October 1830, by the unknown British captain in an official report to Sir Robert Gordon, dated from Jaffa. It remained almost unnoticed until disinterred from the Foreign Office archives by a London journalist after the Lesseps canal had become a declared success. Its author had, during the intervening 40 years, devoted his services to the opposing and less successful route; for even while writing it he was on his way into Syria to commence his Mesopotamian surveys. He had submitted his proposals for the first explorations to our government through Sir Robert Gordon, and with characteristic energy started off without waiting for the approval expected, far less for any funds, save those provided by the assistance of private friends. The approval came in good time, but not the funds; and it was 18 years after the journeys were completed which prepared the way for his Euphrates expedition that the personal intervention of the Prince Consort procured the repayment from the Treasury of the actual personal outlay incurred in them by the explorer. The history of these preliminary journeys, conducted partly in disguise, and with many circumstances of risk, has been lately given to the world in a volume begun in the 77th year of the author's life, at Government request. They were followed, as is generally known, by the Euphrates [illegible] ment, the timidity or prejudices of some of our own Indian politicians, and the ignorance of our mechanical engineers as to the possibility of building flatbottomed vessels for steam. The aid of a scientific friend, "a mere theorist," the late Professor Narrien, overcame the last obstacle, and the energy of the projector, favoured by the Royal countenance—for William IV. took a warm personal interest in the design—did the rest. Early in 1835 Captain Chesney, with the local rank of colonel, and a staff of his personal selection, was once more on his way to the East. Difficulties and delays vanished one by one, and at last the head-quarters' steamer Tigris, and her consort the Euphrates, were brought bit by bit across the desert, put together, launched, and steered down the historic stream. A changeful Minister at home once ordered the proceedings to be suspended; a typhoon of great violence sank the Tigris with the most important records and instruments, and many valuable lives; but the undaunted voyagers held on their way until the Euphrates floated on the Persian Gulf, and the commander of the expedition reported himself at Bombay. Hurrying thence back to England in triumph, he reached Leghorn to see the flag of his country half-mast high, and to learn that he had lost his and the expedition's patron, the Sailor King. It was hardly to be expected that the complete change of Government that ensued should have occurred without affecting the prospects of those who had been employed. Colonel Chesney, however, succeeded by patient remonstrance in obtaining promotion for those employed under him, and the payment of their expenses. His own he did not receive, and when the brevet of lieutenant-colonel was ultimately conferred upon him for his first explorations, it was dated four years later than the time recommended by Sir John Hobhouse's Minute, and so not long before the time when the rank would have fallen on him by length of service. Not long after, it was made known to him that his services were to be acknowledged by a special pension; but a change of Government and his own employment for some years in a distant regimental command "caused the matter," in his own words, "to fall through." He was requested by the Government to undertake the history of his labours in the East; but his ideas of the proper execution of the work were large, and the expense considerable, so that he found great difficulty in recovering the full amounts expended in his undertaking, and was still soliciting the Treasury for final justice in the matter when his health recently broke down. He received such distinctions as Universities and Royal Societies can bestow, and lived to refuse, as coming 30 years too late, the honour which would have amply repaid him had it been bestowed when he first returned from the East. Of his military life it is enough here to say that he was an earnest student of the theory of his profession, and an ardent reformer of our artillery when all reform was counted dangerous and all reformers were obnoxious. But though his work on artillery was once a standard one, the science has long advanced far beyond it. His reputation rests on another and a more fixed basis. Other men have entered into his geographical labours, and grown great by following them up, but to him still remains the credit of the undaunted efforts which opened to modern civilization the great river of ancient history.

THE GREAT TICHBORNE TRIAL.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24

(*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 25.)

The topic with which the Attorney-General resumed his speech yesterday was the cross-examination of the claimant, before a special examiner, under the orders of the Court of Chancery in July, 1867, and the narrative was taken up at the point where the claimant arrived at Melbourne under the name of Castro, for assuming which he could give no specific reason, beyond his becoming a stockman. The examination was reviewed for the purpose of bringing out an account of the claimant's proceeding from Melbourne to Gippsland with Forster, his going to another station—Dargo—about eighteen months afterwards; thence in six months to Mitchell Station, as a horsebreaker; there becoming partner of Burrows for nine months; his riding with the mail, and his next appearance as a butcher at Wagga-Wagga and other places, where he failed twice, paid some of his creditors, married a domestic servant, who could write a little—and so on. Claimant had said that he wrote to his father and Gosford for the last time in April, 1851, from Rio, which (said the Attorney-General) he might well have learnt from Gosford. He could give no reason for not writing to Sir James Tichborne when he arrived destitute in Melbourne; and it was suggested that he did not know exactly what to say on this point; the like suggestion being made as to his not writing to Lady Tichborne. It was also noticeable that he never asked any of the Tichborne family for assistance while he was in Australia. Then came the matter of the Osprey, which he was under the impression was the name of the vessel that picked him up. Here the Attorney-General said that claimant found out a Scotch ship named the Osprey, but that would not do, and he then went to Liverpool and found the Themis, by which, he said, he had been saved, pointing out his cabin and so on—all which was mere fiction; and then the American Osprey was taken up by him. Claimant next spoke of going from Havre to Valparaiso by the Pauline, and it was argued that he showed great ignorance as to whether there were any passengers beside himself. Attention was specially called to claimant's statement that, after a stay of five weeks at Valparaiso, he went to Callao, and thence to Lima, thence into the interior, and to places called Casa Blanca, Mendoza, Santiago, Santa Fe, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Rio, without a word about Melipilla, although subsequently, when Melipilla did come to be mentioned, that place was inserted in this part of the examination. The claimant's voyage from Australia via Panama and New York homeward, and his drawing bills on Drummond's, were brought forward and commented on as being unsatisfactorily explained. Then came the episode of a blow in the eye from the wing of an albatross on board the Pauline, which the claimant spoke of but slightly, and the reluctance of the claimant to describe the wreck of the Bella, and, in fact, his failure to do so was pointed out, and the difficulty of describing that which had not happened to the claimant, suggested. The technical mistakes made by the claimant in regard to the ship and his being tipsy while on board were remarked upon, as well as his assertion that he had made every effort to find any of the crew of the Bella who might have been saved. The minuteness of the examination of the claimant as to the circumstances of the wreck and the shadowy answers he gave were referred to. It was shown that he then said he never was in gaol in Australia, which was a different story to that he told in this Court. He also said that he did not tell his wife before he married that he was Sir Roger Tichborne; and it was noted that in this examination he gave an untrue account of his acquaintance with Cubitt. When asked about the Osprey he told an indefinite story of the vessel and her belongings. In regard to the making of a will by Roger Tichborne before he left England, it was indicated that the claimant spoke on half-information, and said much that was inaccurate. All the examination about residence in Paris was read, with a running comment on its vagueness and evidence of semi-knowledge. The repeated observations made by claimant's counsel on the circumstance that several persons—some of them ladies—were inspecting the claimant very closely, and staring him out of countenance, urging that they should be prevented doing so, were mentioned; and it was stated that two of them were Lady Tichborne and Mrs. Towneley, who were persons not likely to be rude in their demeanour. With some humour the Attorney-General spoke of the extraordinary delicacy of the claimant in refusing to mention the names of ladies with whom he danced in Paris. Then, as regarded Stonyhurst, it was observed that at first he knew nothing, though, in a subsequent part of the examination he had got up some scraps of information about the place, its regulations, and educational systen, and the Attorney-General dealt with this part of the inquiry in a vein of banter. The claimant asserted that he wrote to Mrs. Seymour from South America, and at this point the cross-examination closed. The time which elapsed between this and the re-examination was referred to, and it was observed that the postponement afforded an opportunity for the claimant's informing himself on many points. The re-examination was now read, question and answer, the result showing that it was sought to account for the claimant's want of recollection and ignorance of so many things by pretending that his head had been affected by an accidental blow, and by his sufferings after the wreck of the Bella; and it was suggested significantly that the failure of memory seemed to have occurred just as the rescue by the Osprey took place. It was noticed that, in the re-examination, some of the want of knowledge of persons present with whom Roger was familiar, at first displayed by claimant, had been supplied. Indignant remark was made on a statement of the claimant that a box of the Dowager's at Winchester was broken open and documents and watches stolen, to support which not a word of evidence had since been given. It was also remarked that on the next day, in re-examination, claimant remembered a tour in Brittany, and a fall and cut on the head which happened to the real Roger, of which he knew nothing previously; and that he had reminiscences of Stonyhurst, which were not his before, though he did not, on this point, very much mend his ignorance. At the end of the examination the claimant stated that, in mentioning the places in South America to which he had been, he omitted Melipilla—this being an after-thought; and thus Melipilla was inserted in the evidence after Casa Blanca, which was clearly an error. It was pointed out that the examination was an instance of how, up to that time—July, 1867—the claimant was gradually mending and building up his case. Next, it was stated that Mr. Gosford, before the Examiner, swore that the duplicate of the paper which Roger Tichborne left relating to Kate Doughty had been destroyed, and it was the day after this statement that the charge against that lady was brought. Reference was made to a letter of September, 1867, from Baigent to Rouse, treating of the claimant's dilatoriness in attending to his affairs, and deprecating his taking a house in Hampshire; it having been arranged that he should go to every place where Roger had been. In this letter Baigent also advised him not to speak French, which was unfortunate, as the advice was not consistent with a belief that the claimant was the Roger Tichborne who spoke French so well. The Attorney General then went on to narrate the progress of the claimant's case during the autumn and winter of 1867, touching on his going to Gloucester with Carter, where, prompted by that man, he accosted a lady and gentleman who had known Roger. It was also to be remembered that he went to Marlborough ostensibly to see Captain Manders, but did not face him, becoming suddenly ill, as was usual with him in such cases; while Captain Manders, having since seen him, could testify against him. The recognition of Parker, who had sold Roger a brown horse, which fact was the test, was treated as the result of information easily picked up. The non-recognition by Major Campbell, a Carabineer officer, was spoken of, and it was stated that gentleman was in India. Then came the claimant's journey to Bath in October, in order to see Major Pickney and General Custance, his meeting the two Maccalinis, the sons of a man who had taught Roger the French horn; and the apparent knowledge by which they were converted, was treated as futile; as was the testimony of the Allens at Bath, who were caught by claimant's remembering portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tichborne. The evidence of General Custance was dissected, and it was shown that his faith was no very strong proof of identity, it being founded, not on recognition of person, but on the claimant's knowledge of occurrences in the Carabineers which he might easily have got up from his regular sources of information. Attention was again called to the fact that with the officers the claimant spoke simple English, while to the private soldiers he put on a French accent, which was an indication of fraud. The Poole witnesses were under discussion when the adjournment took place.

PERT YOUNG LADIES.

(*Liberal Review.*)

If this should meet the eye of any pert young lady—as they say in a certain class of advertisement—she will most probably do one of two things. She may purse up her lips with contempt—and the expression is not altogether unbecoming—or she may give vent to an ejaculation of indignation at the editor of a journal daring to make an attempt to criticise the class to which she belongs. She is certain to think the editor a very rude man, who ought, on the earliest opportunity, to have a serious talking to. For, according to her gospel, young ladies are above criticism. She does not like those papers which print caricatures of the letters she writes to her friends. She objects to see the eccentrically-chosen adjectives put in italics, and all her pet phrases held up to public ridicule. She thinks that it is extremely wicked and unkind to do this. But she does not, for one moment, feel that she ought to mend her ways, to act sensibly, dress sensibly, and talk like a reasonable [illegible] jectives, or use them with any regard for their meaning. She must continue to ape individuality of style, and a kind of feminine humour; try to be lifely, piquant, and witty. What is the result? We have—in our mind's eye—a number of letters which are characteristic of their authors. The writers must excuse us if we venture to quote from them. Number one speaks of a tradesman who has neglected to send home some article—to the disappointment of the fair writer—as "that wretched Smith," and proceeds to state "that she thought she should have died of disappointment through the horrid creature's neglect." Number two is "awfully miserable because she can't go to a party, through a horrid cold, which makes her look quite hideous!" Number three "is sure we will be surprised to hear that horrid fright—— ——is engaged at last! Though," she adds, "she ought to be, after the fearful way in which she has been going on!" Number four remarks that "such a load has been taken off her mind;" what caused the load to remain there, it would hardly be worth while to inform our readers. No doubt all this sort of thing is intended to serve the place of wit and humour, even if it is not so considered by the writers themselves. But it is not at all funny—quite the reverse. It merely indicates that the writers possess, in addition to ignorance, great conceit. The old-fashioned letters, which commenced with "I hope this will find you as well as it leaves me," were bad enough, but the letter of the pert young lady is ten times worse, and will incline one to form a more unfavourable opinion of the writer.

Follow pert young ladies where you like—into the ball-room, sitting-room, the street—and you will find them the same, flippant and conceited. Do they ever meet without unfavourably criticising some one? Watch and listen to a bevy of them talking together, and what will you hear? Why, that some one is "frightful," somebody else "awful," and another person "such a bore." One "is so very spoony," another "so rude," and a third "silly." Philosophers, poets, and authors are the special objects of their satire. They speak contemptuously of learning, and that all is akin to it. Has a man any physical deformity, does he stammer in his speech, is he eccentric in dress, and at once he is selected as a victim for them to direct their shafts at. He is fair game for their witty (?) sallies, a fit object to be laughed at. If he sees them giggling, and half divines the cause of their merriment, all the better. They, at any rate, will make but a half-hearted attempt to disguise from him that such is the case. Let any one, by a slip, offend any of the conventionalities imposed by society, and what a penalty he has to pay! for there is no mercy for him, of all people in the world. See them talking to anybody who is old and wise. How very smart, how very humorous, how very quizzical, they are; how pleased if they can, by some semi-impudent remark, discompose a philosopher or a politician, who has too great compassion upon the weakness and their ignorance to snub them as they deserve to be snubbed! With what gusto they relate to admiring friends how they succeeded in doing so, and with what unction they debate upon the victim's puzzled expression at their humble endeavours!—and well he might be puzzled. The attitude adopted by the pert young lady, to all of the opposite sex, is half defiant, half friendly. She as much as says "admire me and flatter me, or secure my undying enmity. But, if you do admire and wish to retain my friendship, you must be content to be the object of constant ridicule on my part, to which, however, you are in honour bound not to retaliate." And unless a man happens to be particularly favoured, he will have to submit to an uncomfortable amount of this ridicule. Whenever a pert young lady is in the company of others, she is certain to have some butt, some special object of derision. Her conversation is always meaningless, unless she is laughingly sneering at some one. She never goes to a ball without coming home and dubbing some of her partners "dreadful creatures" or "geese," though, perhaps, one or two favoured persons may be "darling fellows." She, herself, dresses as showily as she can, and, of course, always in good taste. Her acquaintances, also, dress as showily, but, for all that, they are frequently "guys" and "frights." It is needless to say that the pert young lady has not many friends, and what she has she does not keep long.

Pert young ladies are, as a rule, insufferably proud. They discover that their families are better, in a social sense, than all the other families under the face of the sun. They don't know why, but still it is indisputable that their family is a better family than yours, and that they are very condescending to hold any intercourse with you. They are superior beings, in fact. You will only anger them by endeavouring to point out that such is not the case, and you will not succeed in doing so—to their satisfaction. Tradesmen they regard as inferior beings, harmless enough in their way, who, if they are occasionally petted, must, in a general way, be held at arm's length. As for working men, they are a kind of wild beast, whom it is dangerous to approach too near, much less to hold any intercourse with. The pert young lady might, when animated by a spirit of reckless condescension, touch one with a pair of tongs, but this is the extent to which she thinks she ought to go. She belongs to a certain "set," and everybody outside that "set" are *canaille*, and should be made to know their place. Seeing this is the way pert young ladies think and act, it may reasonably, be inferred that they are very shallow. And such is the case. They delight in novels of the "Red as a Rose is She" type, but cannot enjoy, or even read, anything "heavy." They profess to despise those who can do so. They take no interest in politics or social economy, but they are always well up in that subject of which *La Follet* is the recognised organ.

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WOMEN AND THE ART OF BEAUTY.

To a man who has a quick eye for the picturesque, or, let us say, the appropriate—and there are such men—these sights in modern drawing-rooms are more than disagreeable—they are ghastly. I am saying *nothing* about indecency. That is hardly a portion of my present subject. But why, if a woman has a neck like a skeleton, must she tell the world so? Why, if fate has made her grow stouter than it is permitted to be, must she squeeze and fold her fat into a tight low dress, because it is the fashion? Why must she draw a hard line around her shoulders, that seems to cut her in two, and wear sleeves which are mere straps to keep her gown on, without caring, without knowing, whether her arms are models? Why must she wear trimmings of great O's and X's and vandykes on her skirt, so that at a little distance the first thing about her that strikes the eye is the trimming? Why, if very tall, must she take the arm of a very little man, and make herself and him look absurd? Why will she draw attention to her want of colour by wearing red or arsenic green? Why, with red hair, is her dress pink? Why, when in a very pale dress, does she lean against the wall which the barbarity of English ignorance has papered with white? Why, with black hair, does she carry a heavy burden of jet flowers, combs, and impossibly thick plaits that make her head look like an elephant's on an antelope's body? Why, will she trust to the very moderate gifts nature has endowed her with, to fight against the most abnormal disadvantages? Why—why—but enough: these are only some of the insane mistakes that nearly all girls commit, many of them girls with artistic tastes and capacities, in every direction except dress, whose eyes you may see shine with pleasure at a sunset or a bean-flower—which nevertheless they steadily refuse to take a hint from? Very few women know what style of dress suits them best, or what colours even those who study the art, study it wrongly. One may often see a woman who has the makings of a dignified goddess *se poser en coquette*, or a little creature attempt to be stately who can only be simple. The best grace is perfect naturalness. Our manners form themselves, but we must form our setting of them. Nature can do much, but not everything. Art should do something. You *must* choose suitable colours and suitable shapes for your dresses; you *must* study the room that you are to appear in, if you ever mean to look right; and if you know not what kind of room you are about to be seen in, or if you know that it is one of the modern white and glaring drawing-rooms a plain black dress (but *never* with low neck and short sleeves) will always be safe. The reason that an ordinary low neck with short sleeves looks worse in black than in any other colour, is because the hard line round the bust and arms is too great a contrast to the skin. A low neck always lessens the height, and a dark dress made thus lessens it still more, and it strikes the artistic eye as cutting the body in pieces, in this way:—If you see a fair person dressed in a low dark dress, standing against a light background some way off, the effect will be that of an empty dress hung up, the face, neck, and arms being scarcely discernible. On the other hand, against a dark background the head and bust will be thrown up sharply, and the whole dress and body will disappear. This effect, often enough seen, is execrably bad. If you must wear a low black dress, let it be cut square, giving the height of the shoulders (or better, the angles *rounded*, for corners are very trying) and have plenty of white or pale gauze, or thin black net, to soften the harsh line between the skin and the dress. White gauze or lace softens down the blackness of the dress at the edge of the bodice, and thin black stuff has an equally good effect, as it shades the whiteness of the skin into the dark colour of the gown. *Only under these conditions* does the sudden contrast enhance, as some persons suppose, the fairness of the complexion. Nature abhors sharp edges. We see contrasts in flowers and in marbles; but they are always softened, each colour stealing a little of the other at the junction of the two. Even the sharp edges of a crag or house against the sky are seen by a practised eye to gather some softening greyness, either from the surrounding colours or by mere perspective. Trees grow thin at the edges and melt into the sky; in a prism, of course, we see the tender amalgamations of hues more distinctly, the secondaries lying clearly between the primaries. Ruskin had noticed this surely when he said, "All good colour is gradated," each mixed into the next where there are contrasts.—*Saint Paul's.*

VERDI'S NEW OPERA.

The last production of Verdi, the celebrated composer, has just been brought out in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids! And those who wish to hear his latest melodies must make a pilgrimage to Egypt to have that pleasure. M. Meyer, a well-known French critic, has gone expressly thither to give his impressions of the opera, and his verdict is rather flattering. M. Meyer considers that the opera will be very successful when performed in France and Italy. He says nothing of England, possibly because he imagines that some years must elapse before the work reaches our great opera-houses. It seems that in *Aida* Verdi has somewhat departed from the slight character of his former instrumentation, since we read of "new harmonies" and "inventive combinations" of which Verdi's admirers did not think him capable. The libretto of *Aida* has been singularly concocted, having been written first in French prose by M. Mariette, then turned into French verse by M. Camille du Lode, then transmogrified again into Italian verse by Signor Ghirlanzoni. The action takes place in Thebes and Memphis in the time of the Pharaohs, a date near enough for the purposes of opera. The Royal Priest, Ramphis, announces to Rhadamis, the Captain of the Royal Guard, that the Ethiopians are revolting and intending to invade the valley of the Nile; the god Isis has been consulted, and has named a warrior to combat the foe. Rhadamis inwardly craves to be the chosen leader, in order that he may be united to Aida, his Royal Master's favourite slave. However, Aida is in reality the daughter of the King of Ethiopia, and Ammeris, her mistress, is in love with himself. The King announces that Rhadamis is the warrior chosen by Isis, and a highly effective scene occurs when the chieftain is invested with his sacred armour. Solemn hymns to the gods and strange dances afford the com- [illegible] appears to have shown unusual facility after the method of Meyerbeer. In this second act we find ourselves in the palace of the Princess Ammeris, where Aida confesses her love for Rhadamis. There is a scene of jealousy, interrupted by the triumphant return of Rhadamis after a victory over the father of Aida. There is a magnificent procession here, and a group of Ethiopian prisoners, among them being Aida's father, who appears in the train of the victor. In the third act the Ethiopian captive king is seen inducing his daughter to obtain from her lover his plans against the Ethiopians, who have again revolted. She obtains her end, but Rhadamis is surprised and denounced by Ammeris, and the opera closes with Rhadamis and Aida in prison, and condemned to death. We are told most enthusiastic things of the performance of this new opera, but we shall await the verdict of Europe ere we accept these flattering testimonies, which may need the "customary grain of salt" to make them digest properly. In any case, good or bad, the production of an opera for the first time in the land of the Pharaohs is a strange event in the musical world.—*London Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

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Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

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